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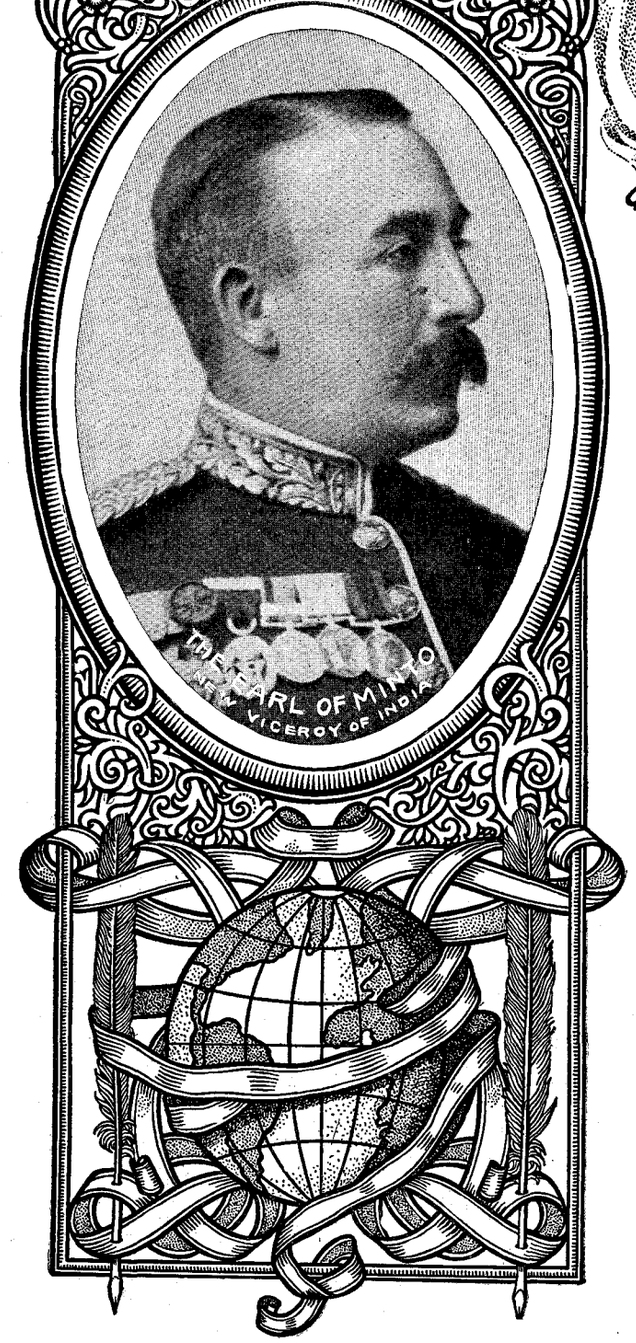

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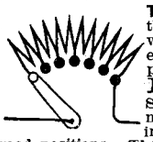

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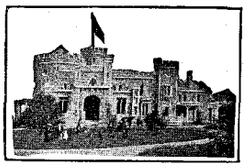

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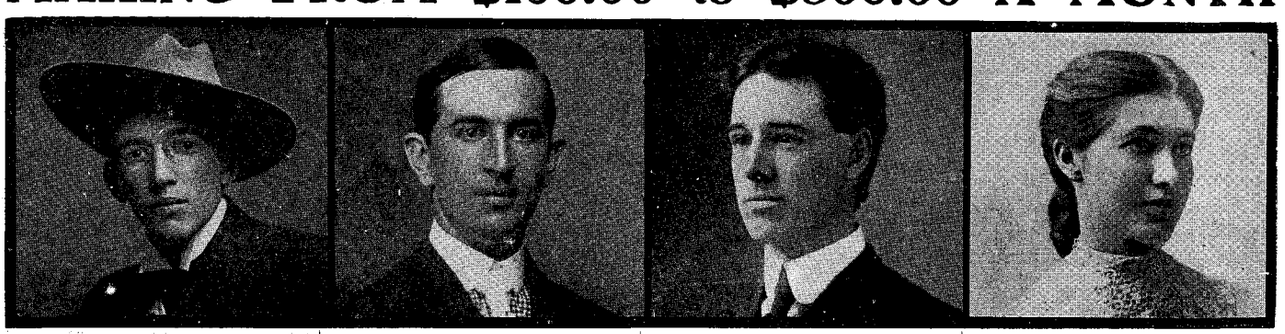

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LATEST ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

ACCORDING to *Bradstreet's* the Chinese boycott of American goods has gained headway only in two places—at Canton where it has "made some progress," and at Shanghai where it "has assumed a really serious aspect." Other papers, while noting that the boycott is not being adopted as extensively as was feared, claim that it has stirred up or brought to light a very threatening spirit in China. Thus a despatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) reports that "the movement against Americans is spreading," and that "an ugly rancor against Americans personally is being brought into existence, . . ." while the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) foresees another Boxer uprising which will involve many nations besides the United States, and says:

"It is beginning to be feared now, however, that the boycott will extend to other countries. The spirit which has been aroused by the attack on America is showing itself in a movement against all foreigners. It is an evidence of the new program of self-assertion by the Chinese, such as led, during the Boxer insurrection, to an assault on all foreigners in the empire."

But whatever may be the actual state of affairs, it is generally believed that, if the trouble is allowed to go on, the "smoldering race hatred," as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) again remarks, "may be fanned into a flame, and serious consequences may follow." The latest act complained of is a scheme to prevent the landing of American goods by refusing the use of lighters and persuading coolies not to work on American ships at the seaport towns. Wong Kai Kah, the Chinese imperial trade commissioner, who has been sent here to negotiate for a new treaty, declares in an authorized interview that the boycott is not sanctioned by his government, but is simply "a private enterprise" on the part of merchants and gentry of the Flowery Kingdom. President Roosevelt, however, is not so sure on this point. In fact, says the New York *Herald* (Ind. Dem.), he "seems to have made up his mind that the continued boycott against American goods is encouraged by Chinese officials." Hence he has directed Minister Rockhill to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the Tientsin Treaty of 1858. This treaty provides that "at each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise of which the importation and exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) do not approve of this. In their opinion it is an unwarranted effort to compel the Chinese Government to find a market for American goods in China. But the New York *Sun* (Ind.) declares that "the notification is specific, proper, and reasonable," and further says:

THE SHOE THAT PINCHED.

UNCLE SAM—"Wow! Great jumping-jacks! Get it off, John. That shoe pinches!" —Walker in *The Texarkanian* (Texarkana, Ark.)

"It is imputing folly to those charged with the protection of our treaty rights to represent them as capable of supposing that the right of Americans in China to import and sell non-prohibited goods puts upon the Chinese Government the responsibility of providing a market and finding purchasers for the imported wares.

"The treaty right to import and sell, however, does impose upon the Chinese Government full responsibility for the continued free access of American goods to the Chinese market, whether conditions for sale in that market are good or bad. It is the plain duty of the Chinese authorities, in case of any interference with the landing of American goods, as a violent incident of the boycott, or by any other process, public or private, to secure to the American merchants their full enjoyment of the rights defined in Article 15, either as to the landing of goods or the sale of them, if purchasers are found willing to buy."

Another cause of friction is the desire of the Chinese Government to revoke, or buy back, the concession granted to the American China Development Company of the right to build a railway between Canton and Hankow. The facts of this case as gathered from press accounts are these: This company which is now controlled by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, secured the right to build this railroad about seven years ago upon the express understanding

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that it would not transfer the right to other "nations, or people of other nationalities." The company built no more than 20 miles of the 500 miles of track which the main line was to include. Finally, in bold disregard of the provision against a sale and transfer, the majority of the American stockholders sold their shares to a Belgium syndicate headed by King Leopold. Upon hearing of this sale, the Chinese Government proceeded to annul the concession. Thereupon Mr. Morgan induced the Belgian purchasers to resell the right to the American capitalists. The Chinese Government, thus being blocked in its attempt to confiscate the right to build the railroad, came forward with an offer to buy the concession for $6,400,000. Mr. Morgan concluded that it would be advisable to accept the offer, and so on behalf of his associates he informed the Peking authorities that he would not insist upon building the railroad if the Chinese wished to build it themselves. But when this proposition became known, the cry was raised that the surrender of the road would weaken American trade and our commercial position in China, and so the deal was declared off for the time being. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) believes that the road should be held by all means, as an aid to "the extension of American trade in the Orient." On the other hand, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in discussing some of the moral and political phases of the question, says:

"IT HURTS!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"In spite of the inability of our Department of State to discover any evidence that the Development Company had forfeited its American status, the Chinese declined to be hoodwinked again by any Belgian syndicate, however carefully disguised. . . . But the injury which has been done to American enterprise in China is beyond the reach of even the surgery of the President of the United States. The Chinese are not at all likely to forget that long after the company holding the Canton-Hankow concession had been completely Belgianized they were officially assured that the United States Government considers the American China Development Company to be in good faith an American company. . . . The impression left by that will remain on the Chinese mind, even after the American status of the company has been indisputably restored. Thus the attitude of the Chinese toward the corporation will remain one of fixed suspicion and distrust, and it can hardly be to the advantage of American prestige in the Far East to have such a company build a railroad for China against the express desire and proved readiness of the Chinese to do it for themselves."

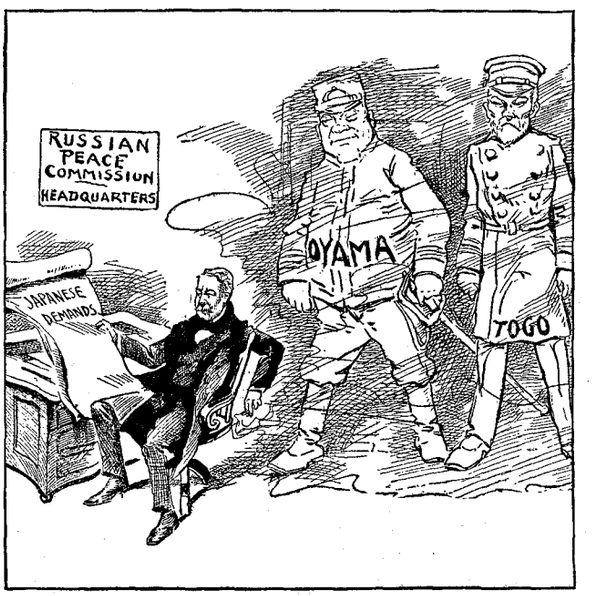
THE DECLINING BIRTH-RATE.

"RACE suicide in the United States is a real condition, not a theory." Thus speaks the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in commenting on an official bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau, which he declares "thoroughly vindicates President Roosevelt's warning" to white American families.

This bulletin presents an analysis by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, of data obtained in the twelfth census. The professor finds that "at the beginning of the nineteenth century the children under ten years of age constituted one-third, and at the end less than one-fourth of the total population of the country, and that this decrease in proportion began as early as 1810, and has "continued uninterruptedly," tho "at varying rates," in each successive decade. But as this decline might indicate an increase in the average duration of life as well as a decrease of births, Professor Willcox discarded this fact in his calculations and reached his final conclusions by taking the proportion of children to women of child-bearing age. "In 1860 the number of children under five years of age to 1,000 women fifteen to forty-nine years of age was 634; in 1900 it was only 474." So the professor is led to the conclusion that "there has been a persistent decline in the birth-rate since 1860." But, says he, "the change in the whole country . . . was not typical of what was true of most of its parts but rather the resultant of opposite changes."

In only six States—Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana—did the proportion decrease in every one of the five decades in which count was taken, and in only Delaware, the District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, and Colorado did it follow the tendency of the country as a whole. The area with an increase in the proportion of children in the decade 1890 to 1900 includes all Atlantic States except Maryland, District of Columbia, and Georgia, and also Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Nevada. The places in which is recorded the

DR. KOMURA (to near-sighted patient)—"Try our new lenses and you'll see everything as clearly as I do." —Thorndike in the Philadelphia *Press*.



It is said that outside influences are at work to facilitate the work of the peace commission. —Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

HELPING THE PEACE DOVE.

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GENERAL KITCHENER,
Who believes it necessary to guard India from Russian aggression.

THE EARL OF MINTO,
Who succeeds Lord Curzon as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LORD CURZON,
Who resigned because he disagreed with the policy of the British Government in India.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE IN INDIA.

relatively smallest number of children are Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. North Dakota and Indian Territory could boast of the largest proportion of children in 1900. Another important fact found by Professor Willcox is that the negro population, unlike the white, did not, during the course of the decades considered, show a steady decrease in the proportion of the children under ten years of age; but "in the last twenty years, however, the decline in the proportion of negro children has been especially rapid." The New York bureau of statistics finds that only 11,905 of the 59,196 babies born in Manhattan last year were offspring of American parentage. A comparison between the different nationalities in that city shows that the Hebrews are the most prolific. The Italians come next, and then the Irish and the Germans, in the order named. In discussing the causes of the declining fecundity of native white American women, Professor Willcox seems to favor that suggested by Gen. Francis A. Walker, who attributes it to "the influx of foreigners and the resultant shock to the population instinct of the natives."

WHAT CAUSED LORD CURZON TO RESIGN.

THE resignation of Lord Curzon as Viceroy and Governor-General of India was accorded more than usual attention by the American press last week. As the Baltimore *Evening Herald* points out, the people of the United States have a peculiar interest in this remarkable man and feel almost personally attached to him because, by his marriage with Mary Victoria Leiter, of Chicago, he placed a daughter of America upon a viceregal throne. The resignation, announced on August 20, was offered and accepted on account of a radical and irreconcilable difference of opinion between the Viceroy and General Kitchener as to the new scheme for army administration in India, the General being supported by the home government. The conflict between these two men "is the old one between civilian and professional domination of military affairs," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which proceeds to explain the situation as follows:

"The direction of affairs in India is vested in a viceroy who governs with the assistance of a council. One member of the council is the viceroy's adviser—and mouthpiece—in regard to military affairs. Hitherto that member has had the power to veto the plans of the commander-in-chief of the army, except when the army was actually engaged in hostilities. No scheme of reorganization, retrenchment, or readjustment could be carried out when he stood in the way. Lord Kitchener assumed the post of commander-in-chief shortly after the close of the war in South Africa. He is acknowledged to have a genius for organization greater than that possessed by any other English soldier since the days of the Duke of Wellington. He went to India with very definite plans. He insisted that those plans, providing for the remodeling of the army system, should be sanctioned by the viceroy and his council. Furthermore, he demanded that the commander-in-chief should become the military member of the council, thus ending the system that left the executive head of the army constantly liable to the interference of an officer of inferior military rank. The Secretary of State for India sustained Kitchener, and Lord Curzon sent in his resignation."

In striking a comparison between the ideas of colonial government that prevail in England and those current in the United States the Washington *Post* gives a graphic illustration of the cause of the trouble:

"If General Corbin, commander-in-chief in the Philippines, should protest against Governor-General Wright's methods and demand a free hand in the Philippines on the ground of a threatened invasion by Japan, the situation would not be unlike that in India. The Indian Government, however, has much greater powers than the Philippine Government, and General Corbin would have much stronger reasons for protesting to Washington against civil interference than General Kitchener had in appealing to London. But the action of the President and the Secretary of War in case of a dispute between the civil and military authorities of the Philippines is a foregone conclusion. The civil authority would be made paramount without question."

The New York *Times* refers to the selection of Lord Minto to succeed Lord Curzon as "a wise choice," and seems to think that the new viceroy will be careful not to oppose any of the grand projects which General Kitchener and the British Government now have on hand. If this be so, it will not be long, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, before "the whole northwestern frontier of India from Tibet to Afghanistan and Beloochistan" will be fortified as a precaution against a threatened invasion by Russia. For it seems to be fear of Russia that is causing England to reorganize her Indian government in order to place it in a stronger military position.

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THE PASSING OF ADDICKS.

RECENT events in Delaware indicate that John Edward Addicks has "got to the bottom of his barrel" and has "reached the end of his string." As the story goes, his oldest friends are now convinced that he can never win the coveted senatorship, and so they have begun to take thought of themselves and of the welfare of their party. Senator James Frank Allee, for a long time Addicks's most faithful ally, is reported to have renounced allegiance to his old chief and joined the Du Pont faction. If such is really the case the result, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), will be the reelection of Allee, with either H. A. Du Pont or T. Coleman Du Pont as his colleague in the United States Senate. "The Du Ponts have taken Addicks's place as 'angel' for the Republicans of Delaware," says *The Ledger*, and as Allee is a shrewd politician and has the patronage of the State at his disposal, the combination will be able to keep Addicks down for good.

The Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.), however, is less hopeful of the accomplishment of this end, and, speaking of Mr. Addicks, says:

"It is agreeable news, but it might be well not to rejoice too soon. He is a man of many resources, and, altho not as rich as he once was, has still a pile. And while his pile holds out his ambition is likely to keep it company. What his old friends may find it necessary to do, therefore, is to fight him openly, and that will try their pluck. After truckling to him so long have they got the necessary sand?"

The election of a United States Senator can not occur in Delaware for two years, as the legislature will not meet sooner, and so in the mean time the State must be content with one Senator. But if the deadlock is broken and Addicks is defeated in 1908, this will be the last chapter of what *The Ledger* calls "the most remarkable episode of senatorial elections." We take from the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) the following summary of the political career of Mr. Addicks:

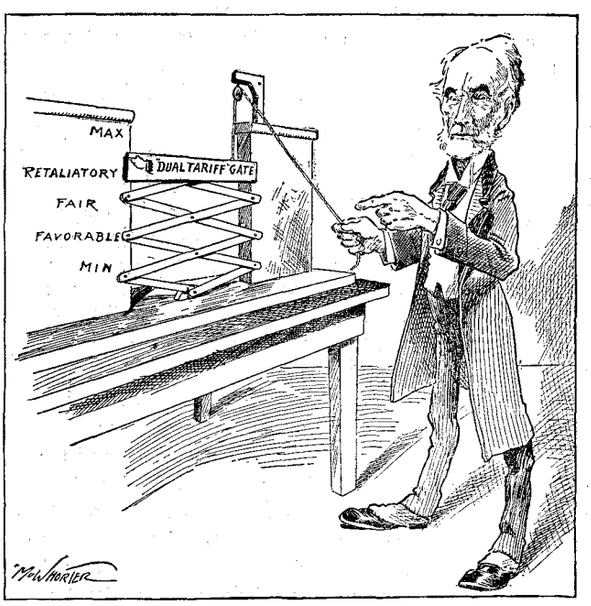
"Sixteen years ago Addicks first conceived his idea of buying a senatorship in Delaware. He was not a citizen of the State, but he had long had business dealings there as a speculator in public franchises, and so was well acquainted with the character of the men who are usually sent to the legislature. They were a venal set, and so he concluded that the selection of a Senator was simply a matter of so many dollars and cents. Addicks appeared at Dover in 1889 shortly after the Republicans had carried the State. For a few years he carefully studied the political situation, made friends with the Republican leaders, and contributed liberally toward all campaign purposes. In 1895 he thought he had things all going his way, so he announced himself as a candidate for the Senate. He succeeded, however, only so far as to tie up the legislature in a deadlock. There was no election.

"Four years later Addicks made another attempt and failed again. In 1901 there was a third deadlock, and the legislature adjourned without electing a Senator, altho there were two places to fill. In 1903 he made his fourth attempt. The fight was long and stubborn, but the deadlock was finally broken, and Allee was elected to the long term and Ball was elected to the short term. Allee was the tool of Addicks and was chosen with the understanding that he would resign whenever there was a possibility of Addicks being elected as his successor. Allee offered to resign in favor of Addicks this session. His proposal, however, was not accepted by the necessary majority. The legislature has adjourned and Addicks is still a private citizen, and Delaware still lacks full representation in the United States Senate."

A SUCCESSFUL AIR-SHIP IN NEW YORK.

COUNTLESS numbers of women, children, and also men, in New York, according to the local papers, were unable to suppress their excitement and surprise when they beheld for the first time a real air-ship sailing under almost perfect control over the upper part of the city last week. "Thousands of Manhattan folks," says *The Times*, "nearly twisted their necks out of joint in their eagerness to behold the picturesque spectacle." *The Herald* estimates that there were 500,000, and *The World* that there were 2,000,000, persons who "threw back their heads and watched the air-ship move across the celestial background," while *The American*, which is responsible for the event, declares that "business in the area of the flight was practically suspended and all New York enjoyed" the thrilling sight.

But while New York was keenly interested in this ocular demonstration of the dirigibility of a balloon, it should be noted that the praise which has been heaped upon Mr. A. Roy Knabenshue, the young Toledo aeronaut who planned and operated it, was accorded to him simply because of his daring, and not for the reason, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* points out, that his ship or his feat marks "any advance in the science of aerial navigation." *The Times*



SENATOR CULLOM EXHIBITS HIS PATENT GATE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

THE NEW MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TARIFF STYLE.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

THE NEW TARIFF IDEA ILLUSTRATED.

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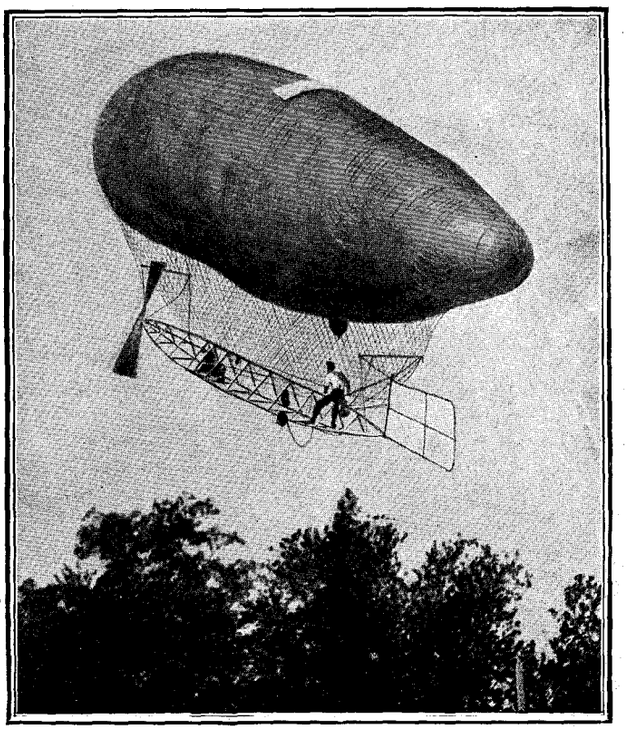


Courtesy of The New York "American."

KNABENSHUE'S AIR-SHIP AS IT LOOKED RISING ABOVE CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

declares that the experiment proves that the air-ship is still a "toy." This also seems to be the opinion of Mr. Knabenshue himself; for, altho he pronounced his flight to be "one of the greatest successes in the history of aeronautics," he admitted to a reporter of *The Tribune* that he did not think that "the air-ship will ever be a practical machine."

The American speaks in a similar vein. Its great stroke of journalism in flying an air-ship over New York was "intended merely as a test," and the result proves, says this paper, that it is not probable that the solution of the problem of aerial navigation "will come at all in the shape which the daring Knabenshue has given to his air-ship." *The Tribune*, by way of general comment on the lessons to be taught by the exploits of this young American rival of Santos-Dumont, remarks:

"Curiosity about the appearance and behavior of his air-ship having been satisfied, it is pertinent to inquire what he accomplished. Well, absolutely nothing new. In about half an hour yesterday he traveled four miles, besides describing several circles while aloft. His average speed was from eight to ten miles an hour. Two years ago one of the air-ships of the Lebaudy brothers, in France, covered a distance of forty-six miles in an hour and forty-one minutes. If an allowance is made for the favorable influence of the wind on that occasion, the achievement indicated a capacity of making nearly or quite twenty miles an hour in a calm. There is nothing startling or revolutionary in the Toledo boy's performance.

"The style of craft in which Knabenshue is giving his exhibitions also lacks novelty. Fully a score of other men have already tried it. A gas bag, shaped like an enormous sweet potato, furnishes the necessary buoyancy, and a gasoline engine the propelling power. In still another particular the ascents in New York follow an all too familiar precedent. The inventor of the machine which has just been tried in this city, Mr. Baldwin, has the good sense not to risk his own neck by riding in it. He allows somebody else to do so. That is the policy pursued by the Lebaudy brothers. Montgomery, the California man who uses a detachable balloon to hoist his aeroplane before it makes a horizontal flight, never goes aloft himself. He employs a substitute, and the last one that he secured was killed a few weeks ago. The discretion which Mr. Baldwin betrays has ample justification in the fate of Severo, a Brazilian, who fell from an appalling height after the bursting of his gas reservoir, and that of De Bradsky, another aeronaut, who engaged in the same sort of experiment in France, a few years ago.

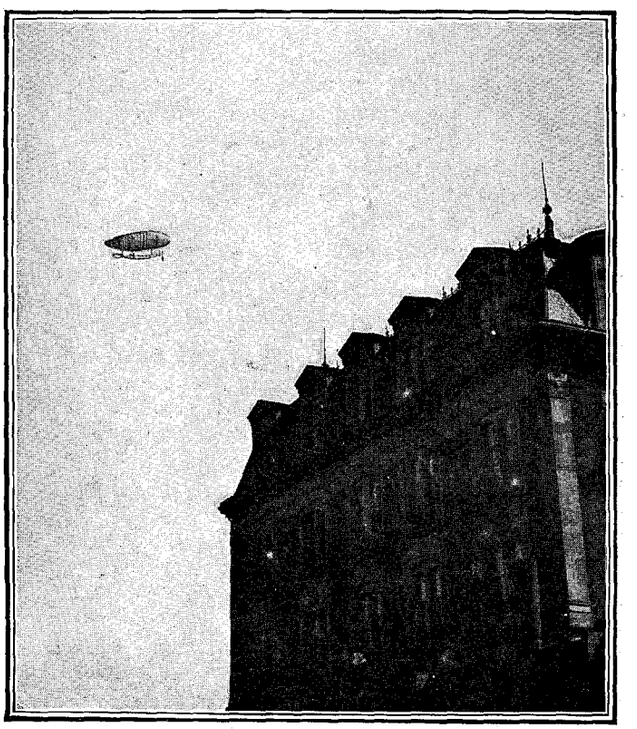
"One of the most unpleasant features of Knabenshue's ventures is his blindness or indifference to the perils which attend it. He frankly refers to his 'mania' for the sport; and that phrase happily describes the enthusiasm which inspires him. For military reconnoissance, for mountain climbing, and for geographical exploration the air-ship will unquestionably prove useful. The development of its mechanism demands engineering skill and aeronautic experience, but most of the persons who are identified with the work of testing flying machines are dominated mainly by an unfortunate passion for reckless sport."

NEGLIGENCE ON THE "BENNINGTON."

TRUE to Secretary Bonaparte's promise, the report of the Court of Inquiry into the *Bennington* affair is in no way a "whitewashing" document. It distributes blame in an uncompromising way. Its findings are even more startling than some of the advance statements in the press as to the cause of the disaster. The newspapers were disposed to lay the blame on defective boilers, and on the inexperience of the naval engineers, but according to the court the disaster was due directly to a lax state of discipline and a low standing of efficiency on board the ship in respect to the engine-room. If the allegations in the report are established by the testimony at a court-martial, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "the disaster was in no sense an accident, but a shameful disgrace, compared to which loss in battle would be occasion for pride."

The report of the court, headed by Commodore H. N. Stevenson, holds that the boilers of the gunboat were in fair condition, and declares that the explosion was caused by excessive pressure in boiler "B." The main features of the report are condensed by the Brooklyn *Citizen* as follows:

"This excessive pressure came about through the mistake of fireman D. N. Holland, who closed the valve connecting the boiler with the steam-gage, instead of the valve on the air-cock alone, as



THE AIR-SHIP SAILING OVER NEW YORK AT A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 1,000 FEET.

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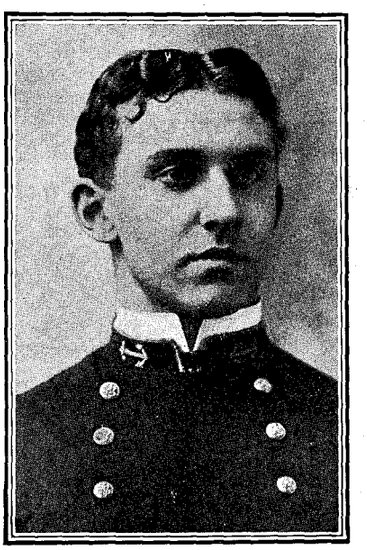
he had been ordered to do by Frank de Courtani, the acting water-tender. As a result of this mistake, the steam-gage failed to register the pressure in the boiler. Neither the fireman, Holland, nor the water tender, De Courtani, noticed that the steam-gage was not recording, and continued pushing the fires on this boiler. The safety valves and the sentinel valves had not been overhauled and tested since July, 1904, altho orders had been given for this to be done in March, 1905. The safety-valves were set at 145 pounds, altho orders had been given *en route* from Honolulu to keep the pressure down to 130 to 135 pounds. The hand gear for lifting the safety-valves was not in working order, and the valves failed to lift at the pressure for which they were set. The pressure increased without relief until it was beyond the strength of the boiler, which collapsed in its weakest part. E. B. Ferguson, the chief machinists' mate, on watch in charge of the engine and fire rooms, failed to inspect boiler 'B' under his charge while steam was being raised, and also failed to cause the steam-gage to be connected with the boiler."

Of the men in charge of the boilers when the explosion occurred on July 21, only one is living to answer to the charge of failing to do his duty, and he is Charles T. Wade, a young ensign whose service in the Naval Academy and the navy covers about eight years. The court finds him guilty of neglecting to assure himself by personal investigation that the safety-valves on the boiler were overhauled and kept in good working order. Further, the ensign failed to keep the sentinel-valves in good working order, and failed to cause the safety and sentinel valves on all boilers to be tested in accordance with the navy regulations. The court recommends that Ensign Wade be brought to trial before a court-martial. Says the New York *Tribune* in regard to Wade:

"The incompetency which Mr. Wade seemingly exhibited is so amazing that the public will regard it with indignation. It is impossible to believe that he did not know the A, B, C of steam engineering; and, whatever was the ignorance which he displayed, there is yet a positive disobedience of instructions for him to explain."



ENSIGN CHARLES T. WADE,

The young naval officer in charge of the engine-room of the *Bennington*, who is to be court-martialed "for negligence in the performance of his duty." Wade is twenty-five years old.

The report is an effective answer to the statements that have been made in the press regarding the bad condition of the boilers of American war-ships, but the papers continue to discuss the need of a well-trained corps of engineers. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"It may be questioned, in view of the *Bennington* explosion, whether the Navy Department's policy of restricting engineering appointments in the navy to graduates at Annapolis is best for the service. The graduates of the Naval Academy are bright fellows, no doubt, but only a few of them have a talent for mathematics, physics, mechanics, and other like sciences that underlie the engineer's equipment. It is well known that there is difficulty in getting from their number enough men to take post-graduate courses at the Boston Technological School and thus prepare themselves for the engine-room and machine-shop of the modern battle-ship or cruiser. The result is that the service is short of capable trained men who know how to handle boilers, engines, repair shops, electrical installation, etc. The *Bennington* is not the first of our war-ships to be injured by reason of insufficient attention in the engineering department. The remedy, it seems, is to inject some new blood from civil life into the engineering departments of our ships. It is all very well to reserve good berths for Annapolis graduates, but the practise is carried too far when it results in starving the engine-rooms. There are many graduates yearly from our technological schools who are as capable as any that can be found. The engineering department of the navy ought to be recruited in part from this outside talent, which has been educated in the art of ship construction, management, and repair. It is possible to carry too far the policy of keeping all appointments in the navy for naval officers, especially when no exception is made of classes of appointments for which Annapolis graduates have no special qualifications."

CASTRO IN A WARLIKE MOOD AGAIN.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, the defiant dictator of Venezuela, recently defeated the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company in the highest court in the dispute over the annulment of a concession to work the lake of pitch in Venezuela. He is now reported as renewing his bellicose attitude toward the United States, while the Venezuela Congress is voting money for the army and navy. Some American editors are inclined to admire the fearless way in which Castro jostles the asphalt trust. A few newspapers treat his threats seriously, and others fear this "second Bolivar" may increase the ill-feeling against the United States in South America. Castro, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "is determined to create the impression that Venezuela can lick any asphalt trust on land or any European bill collector on water."

The asphalt case is the one which Castro refused to arbitrate, when requested to do so by the State Department, and the decision just rendered by the highest court of Venezuela is the last in a long series of litigation which have been carried on for years. The ownership of this concession was long in dispute between the New York and Bermudez Company and the Warner-Quinlan Syndicate, and the courts decided in favor of the former. Angered by the outcome, Castro, in 1904, the newspapers tell us, demanded from the trust $9,500,000, on a charge that it had given aid to a revolutionary movement. Suit was brought, and soon afterward a government gunboat seized the trust properties. By the decision Venezuela "dissolves the contracts," compels the Bermudez Company to pay damages for the aid given the Matos revolution, and sequesters the trust property.

Just after this decision the Venezuela Congress voted $2,500,000 for the army and navy, and orders were placed in Europe for torpedo-boats, guns, and ammunition. At first it was thought that Castro was preparing for war with his old-time enemy, Colombia. Then it was reported that Castro intended to resist "the Roosevelt doctrine." Castro is quoted as saying that his army would fight as well as the Boers did, and could "whip the Yankees." Then again it was said that Castro feared the United States would seek to restore to the New York and Bermudez Company its asphalt concession.

While it is expected that the trust will appeal to the United States Government, few American papers believe that the State Department will interfere just now. Judge William J. Calhoun, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, has been sent down to Venezuela by President Roosevelt to look into matters concerning our relations with the Republic, and into the merits of the asphalt controversy in particular, and it is said that all future action will be based upon the report made by him.

It is admitted in the press that the exact merits of the controversy are not known in this country. But the confirmation by the Venezuela court of last resort of the finding of the lower court in the case is ground for the belief that the decision is in accordance with the law of Venezuela.

The New York *Evening Post* assures us that there is no danger of Castro making war on the United States. Nobody in Washington, it says, is worried about the situation. But the Washington

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Times calls Castro's attitude a symptom of a "disease entitled to serious attention," and adds:

"If Castro could find a proper diplomatic method by which he could make war on the asphalt outfit without forcing this country to intervene, there would be considerable satisfaction here. Unfortunately, as common opinion regards the matter, Castro can not get as violent with the trust as he would like to get, and as plenty of Americans would be glad to see him get, without forcing this country into the game. Then, notwithstanding his late purchases of war materials, he would just as likely as not make some striking discoveries about the Yankee pigs.

"The proposal to organize a coalition of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia against the United States, attributed to Castro, is fully as humorous as the Chauvinistic President's idea of fighting Uncle Sam all alone, and thus keeping a monopoly of the glory. But while it looks humorous in one way, it is serious in another. There is ill-will in South America toward the United States, and it is growing more serious, instead of less. Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, all look askance upon this country; Argentina is fast becoming our greatest rival in certain lines of commerce; Brazil trades elsewhere when she buys, tho we are by far the best customers for the things she has to sell; and Germany is commercially paramount in the country.

"The South American situation is bad, and fast getting no better. The humorous manifestations of Castro are merely a symptom; the disease is entitled to serious attention."

INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY OF WOMEN.

DAVID J. BREWER, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, lately predicted that we may yet see the day when a woman shall be sitting in the Presidential chair; and now W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education in Chicago, comes forward with the assertion that women may yet achieve industrial supremacy over men, and that if present conditions continue to the end of the century, men will be in a pathetic minority. After noting Federal statistics which date back some twenty years, and which prove conclusively that the industrial competition of women, children, and machine labor has been slowly but surely driving men out of large cities back into fields where heavy manual labor is necessary, Mr. Bodine is quoted as saying:

"Man, like the Indian, is dying out and being driven away. In 1890 there were 3,914,571 women employed in gainful occupations in America. In 1900 the number had increased to 5,329,807. The birth-rate among the female population is increasing, and the death-rate decreasing. It is just the reverse among the males. We are rapidly drifting to the age of the 'eternal feminine,' when man will be a back number and forced to the soil and those fields of labor where only his physical endurance will save him in the struggle for survival."

Little of the comment that has been evoked by Mr. Bodine's statements is in support of his views. Most newspapers are inclined to meet his assertions with sarcasm. Mr. Bodine, says the Boston *Journal*, "takes his own little discovery too seriously. More women work for wages than ever before, but no larger number are wealth producers." The Brooklyn *Times* adds:

"There is one consolation. The process of grinding men down, molding them, as it were, into mine workers, human plows, and cart horses, must perforce be a necessarily slow one. We needn't expect it for a few years to come, a decade or so at least, so that the present generation, and one or two more to follow, can still feel that they have something to live for. The present generation will not be obliged to seek a small loan to play the races from the female banker of the domestic circle, nor shall he be stationed at the washtub or dish-cleaning sink, while his wife edits the daily paper or his daughter runs the department store. We leave all that to the coming generation, with tearful feelings of pity and commiseration. Billionaire Rockefeller's great-granddaughters will doubtless have the time of their lives in blowing in the great accumulation of his wealth, while his great-grandson will be working in a coal mine or driving a truck. We can see in the coming years the 'eternal feminine' taking a place at the head of the Government, and with the prophetic eyes of a Chicago educator witness the feminine State Executive and lawmakers. We can foresee a feminine Stock Exchange bedlam, and mentally contemplate a ward meeting run by women. But why pursue the subject further? Man has seen his best days. Woman is slowly but surely coming to the front, so saith the Chicago oracle."

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT GRAFT SCANDAL.

MORE dirty linen is being exposed in another branch of the federal service—the quartermaster's office in the War Department, which is now under investigation. Only lately it was announced that ugly frauds had been discovered in connection with the filling of army contracts by certain Philadelphia contractors. An inquiry recently held in Philadelphia discloses the fact that the Government has been defrauded by manufacturers of fur gloves and caps for soldiers stationed in the West, the swindlers having had the cooperation of the army inspector who passed on the goods. "The rapidity with which scandals are developing in the departments at Washington," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "must give the President much anxiety and vexation." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), in reviewing the case, says:

"It appears that for several years a combination has existed which by some hocus-pocus prevented competitive bids for these supplies. The suspicions of the Government were aroused by the fact that the lowest bid was repeatedly $1.65 until the contract was ordered readvertised, when the same contractor put in a bid, under another name, of $1.12.

"A quarrel among the alleged swindlers over the division of the booty 'gave the whole snap away' and set the army inspectors to work on the case. The contractor in question denied any attempt at bribery, but admitted that he could not see how the goods ever passed inspection. He said, too, that he had furnished the inspector's wife with fur cloaks, but insisted that they had been paid for. This contractor kept no books, that formality being unnecessary, 'because we all trust one another.'

"As showing how the trail of the Philadelphia machine is over all these contracts, it is reported that the inspector who passed inferior goods is a leading political worker, while the contractor is a sufficiently expert machinist to be a member of the city council. Only those initiated into the mysteries of Philadelphia politics can understand how such a man, who has never been in any business except cigar-making and politics, could have become so suddenly a large dealer in fur caps and gloves. The incident shows that the Philadelphia gang has extended its operations into the federal as well as the city and state fields, and indicates that no department of the Government can be assumed to be free from the operations of the grafter."

A Life Insurance President Who Died Poor.—According to despatches from Hartford, Col. Jacob L. Greene, who was at the head of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1877 until his death a year ago, left a fortune of only a little more than $50,000. The smallness of his estate creates comment from the newspapers and much surprise in insurance circles. It was supposed that he had taken at least some little advantage of the many opportunities for money-making which his position gave him.

The settlement of his estate seems to show that, during all the time he was in the insurance business, he conducted himself in strict accordance with the axioms which he had laid down for the guidance of insurance men and insurance companies in general. One of these axioms was: "A mutual company ought not to be mulcted for the benefit of the agents." Another was: "True mutuality in life insurance does not seek to favor a few at the expense of the many, nor to give to a few what many have lost." Many more sayings similar in tone and purpose have been preserved in the literature of insurance companies to the honor and credit of Colonel Greene.

In reflecting upon the lesson which the life of this rather unusual

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man teaches, the New York *Evening Post* remarks: "In these days, when most presidents of insurance companies are millionaires, it seems worth recording that one of them has died without becoming wealthy."

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK WITH THE ENVOYS.

IT seems to be the consentient opinion of the press that, had it not been for the influence which President Roosevelt, backed by the neutral powers most interested in the issue, brought to bear upon the envoys of Russia and Japan the peace conference at

BARON KENTARO KANEKO,

The confidential representative of the Mikado who has made frequent visits to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

Portsmouth would have ended last week in a rupture. Newspaper accounts indicate that the possibilities of the conference for usefulness had been completely exhausted when the President, coming to the rescue, took an active hand in the proceedings. The Japanese envoys were insisting upon the payment of an indemnity large enough to compensate their country for all losses sustained by the war. The Russian envoys would not listen to such a demand, and indeed both parties were said to be stubbornly maintaining the respective positions which they had assumed on the main points in dispute. The change of spirit which prompted the Japanese to become more conciliatory and ask the Russians to make one further effort, is reported to have been the direct result of the President's work.

Full knowledge as to what President Roosevelt actually did, must of course wait for further developments. But the frequent visits of Baron Kaneko to Oyster Bay, and the official call made by Ambassador Meyer upon the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg led many papers to believe that the President presented specific suggestions to both belligerents as early as the first of last week, and urged the consideration of them as a reasonable basis for a treaty of peace. It is asserted that he frankly told the Russians that they had been beaten and could gain nothing by a prolongation of the war; and on the other hand that he advised the Japanese to moderate their terms and do everything in their power to end the struggle, which from the standpoint of humanity, as well as for business reasons, was beginning to be intolerable to the civilized world. The suggestion which the President was supposed to have made to Russia included the payment of a liberal indemnity —but in a form that would make it appear as the purchase price for the return of lands taken and held by the Japanese. The reply of the Czar, as reported by the press, was that the surrender of half of Saghalien and the payment of $50,000,000 to remunerate Japan for the care of captive soldiers, were the most which Russia would concede.

Such was the outlook at the end of the second week of the Portsmouth conference. Last Sunday the Associated Press declared that "the question of peace and war still hung in the balance," but nevertheless gave some encouragement because the envoys were willing to meet again. Thus:

"The main hope of peace rests, as before, upon the fact that both sides are at heart sincerely anxious to end the war, that all the principles involved in the quarrel have been settled in favor of the victor, and that with each day's prolongation of the negotiations the pressure on both sides not to allow a mere question of money to stand between them will increase."

In spite of the gloomy reports which fill the news columns, most of the New York papers contain editorial articles expressing a hopeful view of the situation. Last Sunday *The Times* said, "Japan and Russia are making peace by the dint of keeping at it," and *The Sun* remarked that "every day is a golden one which brings no break in the negotiations at Portsmouth." *The Tribune* thus forecasted this week's work:

"It has commonly been reckoned from the beginning that delay and deliberation would make for peace, and there are obvious reasons why they should do so. They do not, of course, assure it. But every additional day or hour of calm consideration should strengthen the irenic impulses which are surely present in all the envoys' minds, should increase the desire for cessation of strife which we must believe is felt by the governments which stand behind the envoys, and should give opportunity for more effective operation of that 'common sense of most' among the other nations of the earth, which unquestionably is altogether for peace."

M. WITTE'S plenary powers seem to have been sufficient to enable him to accept all of the Japs' terms except those which are really important.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

RUSSIA—"Never will I compromise my dignity for the sake of securing peace."
—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

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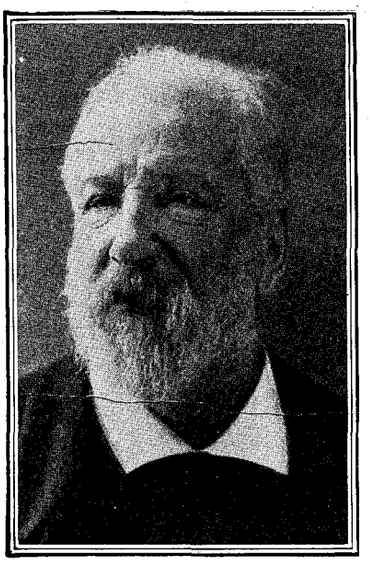
LETTERS AND ART.

BOUGUEREAU'S DEATH.

WILLIAM ADOLPHE BOUGUEREAU, the well-known French painter, whose death is announced from La Rochelle, was perhaps the most prolific of modern artists. By his death, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, France loses the last of three eminent painters, all pupils of the same master, who have represented Paris to the outside world almost as conspicuously as Millet and Corot have represented rural France. The fellow pupils here referred to were Cabanel, who died in 1889, and Henner whose death was recently reported. All three studied in the studio of François Edouard Picot, the Nantes portraitist and master of genre, but neither Cabanel nor Henner achieved quite the wide popularity that was won by Bouguereau, both in the United States and in France. The latter, indeed, has been accused of painting down to the public taste. "He painted for the market," says *The Evening Post*, "aiming to make his work 'touch the public,' as he used to say, and he succeeded in touching the public with a smooth and attitudinizing grace, with colors monotonously suave, with a consistent, sentimental falsification of the real." His effects, it has been said, often suggest that before he painted his model she painted herself. "I think the idea superior to the fact," he is quoted by *The Evening Post* as saying, in justification of the way he suppressed the facts of form and color in the interest of what he considered the ideal elegance and grace. His work, says the same paper, may be divided into two groups—the religious and the pretty treatment of the nude. The religious pictures it considers "scarcely less prettily sentimental, less vacuously peaceful than the others," whose popularity, it surmises, may be due to the fact that "the absence of clothes is always equalled by the maidenly innocence of the faces." To quote further from the same source:



WILLIAM ADOLPHE BOUGUEREAU.

"He was all accomplishment, all intellectual and manual facility, without one particle of inspiration or passion," says a critic. By his death the official wing of French art loses its leader.

"Bouguereau, who was born at La Rochelle on the 30th of November, 1825, not only enjoyed continuously throughout his long life an almost unrivalled popularity with wealthy collectors and sentimental visitors to galleries, he was also able, by reason of his position for many years as president of the Salon jury and favorite professor at the popular Atelier Julien, to exercise a powerful antagonistic influence on the more modern schools of realistic and impressionistic painting. He himself was never influenced by these schools from the manner in which he began to paint in his youth, and his career is remarkable for the evenness and continuance of a style that combines the preoccupation of David for draftsmanship and the somewhat banal sentimentality which was what he drew from the springs of Romanticism. . . . . .

"The tints of his woodland nymphs—whatever the custom of the sun in the wood to break through leaves with accidental gleams and shadows—bloom in an absence of atmosphere, in a light as artificial as can be arranged with curtains in a studio.

"The human form in Bouguereau's treatment of it, in the attempt for softness, becomes flaccid; in the attempt for grace grows limp; and loses, for the sake of smoothness, all the irregularity of detail that shows the presence of nerves and muscle."

We quote, from a summary in the Springfield *Republican*, certain details relating to his life and work:

"In 1850, at the age of 25, Bouguereau was awarded the *Grand Prix de Rome*, and four years later painted his first important work, 'The Body of St. Cecilia Borne to the Catacombs.' In the following year he was awarded a medal. But subsequent years did not altogether correspond to his early promise, and it was not till 1866 that he achieved another principal work, the picture of 'Apollo and the Muses,' at the Théâter de Bordeaux. In the following year he received another medal.

"The picture which has most fame in this country, the 'Nymphs and Satyr,' which has long been the glory of the Hoffman House bar in New York, and is very differently rated by different critics, dates from 1873, and is a fairly typical work, but far inferior to 'The Madonna of Consolation' (La Vierge Consolatrice), which was painted in 1876 and is in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. This is frequently spoken of as his masterpiece. In the same year he was made a member of the institute, and in 1878 he was awarded a medal of honor at the Paris Exposition. In 1879 he painted 'The Birth of Venus,' another of his major performances, and also in the Luxembourg. In 1885 he painted 'The Youth of Bacchus,' which is an important work, and in that year was given the medal of honor at the Paris Salon and was also made commander of the Legion of Honor. At the time of his death he was president of the Society of French artists."

The Boston *Transcript* writes of Bouguereau as a type of the academic artist in a country where the lines are sharply drawn between official and independent art. We read:

"Nothing could be more academic than a representative example of his work. He was all accomplishment, all intellectual and manual facility, without one particle of inspiration or passion. His nymphs were, as Edmond About once said, as chaste and proper as so many great boarding-school girls. This did not prevent him from being highly appreciated in American barrooms, we believe, but for that no one can rightly hold M. Bouguereau responsible. Let us give him full credit for his negative virtues at least. It was part of his character and of his position as official head of the official wing of French art to be eminently respectable, eminently irreproachable, and eminently 'banale.' How well he played this part everybody knows. Outside of France it is impossible to be so utterly colorless and dull as an official Frenchman has to be; 'tis a country of the most astonishing extremes of flatness and of eccentricity, of vacuity and of whimsicality. Nowhere else are the regulars so pitifully hidebound, nowhere else are the secessionists so audacious and freakish. The French school of painting is just now in one of its periods of decadence. At such a time the gulf that separates the two wings seems uncommonly deep and wide.

"What M. Bouguereau set out to do, he accomplished with a perfection that leaves little or nothing to be desired. He was a most accomplished draftsman, of the kind that is characterized more by accuracy of form than freedom and flexibility, but there were few better academic draftsmen in the last quarter-century in France than he. Mme. Bouguereau, who was a pupil of her distinguished husband, may almost be said to vie with him in the popular estimation."

A certain interest attaches to Bouguereau's marriage, after an engagement lasting twenty years, to Miss Elizabeth J. Gardner, of Exeter, N. H., an artist of considerable reputation. M. Bouguereau's mother opposed his marrying an American girl, and, because French law forbids marriage without consent of parents, her opposition proved an effectual barrier. When this barrier was at last removed by his mother's death (at the age of ninety-one years), Bouguereau was in his seventy-second year and Miss Gardner was forty-six.

Among his wife's best-known works are: "Corinne," "The Sorceress," "The Fortune Teller," "Ruth and Naomi," "Moses in the Bulrushes" and "Maud Müller," "Priscilla," "Daphne and Chloe," "The Captive," and "A Corner of the Farm." Her painting "Impudence" gained for her the gold medal of the Paris Salon.

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Since 1887 she has exhibited "The Two Mothers," "In the Woods," "The Letter to the Grandson," "Soap Bubbles," "By the Brook," and "David the Shepherd."

LITERARY DECADENCE IN SCOTLAND.

"MALAGROWTHER," a writer in *The National Review* (London, August), whose outlook certainly would not indicate an addiction to rose-colored glasses, describes the Scotland of to-day as "the dreary paradise of bourgeois prosperity and sectarianism, a country of fifteen sects, three thousand churches, three hundred bowling greens, two hundred and fifty golf courses—and no poet." Scotland, he laments, "lives on its past *plus* Mr. Andrew Carnegie," who is now the "typical Scot," as at other times have been "Wallace, Knox, Burns, Scott, and Chalmers." At one time, continues Malagrowther, the sauce of social life in Scotland was provided by the literary society of Edinburgh, "the hotbed of genius"; and he reminds us that it is a commonplace of history "that at two eras in British literature Edinburgh more than held its own with London." But now for the contrast:

"Literary society, in the sense understood in Edinburgh during the days of Hume and Robertson, and even in the later time of Jeffrey and Scott, is now unknown, at least outside the 'old saloon' of the Messrs. Blackwood, whose *Magazine* undoubtedly holds its own in evergreen youth against cheaper rivals, but which does not depend for its success upon what in the hideous journalese of the period is known as 'local talent.' There can not be literary society, for there are no men of letters. There are still publishers and publishers' hacks, including university professors and lecturers who compile dictionaries and school-books for 'the million.' But there is no light or leading in them, and they have obviously no heart in their work, which is paid at a rate that a junior commercial traveler for a prosperous spirit business would despise."

The last effort "to revive literature in Scotland," we are further informed, was made by an Englishman, the late W. E. Henley, and *The Scots Observer* which he created. Scotsmen, admits Malagrowther, have, of course, distinguished themselves in literature even during the past half century:

"But, like Stevenson, who, however, was not so much a 'typical Scot' as a 'starry stranger,' and Mr. Barrie, they leave their country for their own good and the delectation of London. As a simple matter of fact, there are residing in Scotland at the present moment but two Scotsmen of letters, in the true sense—Mr. Neil Munro, the author of 'The Lost Pibroch,' and Mr. J. H. Millar, whose 'Literary History of Scotland' shows that his country still possesses one critic who can write English that is free from solecisms, and who has the courage to say what he thinks of the snivel and drivel of the Kailyard. In poetry Scotland is nowhere. An industrious bookseller in the far north some time ago published in a portentous series of volumes the works of 'living Scottish poets,' with their portraits, which were understood to be 'lifelike.' This was the only sign of life in the work. What Henley termed 'provincial stodge' accurately sums it up. Since the death of Burns, Scotland has produced only two poets, and these second-raters—James Hogg and Alexander Smith."

He has a word of praise, however, for Scottish journalism, which "has taken the place of literature in Scotland, and would seem to have destroyed the taste for it." The newspapers, he says, "are, in their way, not only excellent but superexcellent.' But he regrets that "their high quality as records of contemporary history has been fatal to them as media for the conveying of literary ideas." As final evidence of Scotland's literary decadence Malagrowther writes:

"At Edinburgh dinners the talk is no longer of literature or philosophy, but of the coming bazaar or fancy-dress ball, or the latest blunder of Edinburgh's municipal governors. The table-wit who used to be invited to dinner because of his flashes of original brilliancy or because he could tell a 'good story,' is gone with the 'law lord' who, when he was sufficiently primed with champagne and port, sang his own songs or recited his own poems. Everlasting dulness reigns among the hard-worked lawyers and physicians who, after their day's work is over, hurry into dress clothes and sit down at the overloaded table of the manufacturer or wine merchant, who is at once the Mæcenas, the Amphitryon, and the Howard of modern Edinburgh rolled into one."

AMERICAN PAINTING AND AMERICAN HISTORY.

MR. CHARLES H. CAFFIN, well known as a critic of art, emphasizes the fact that American painting is very closely linked to the life, history, and character of the American people. Writing in *The American Illustrated Magazine* (New York, September), on "The Story of American Painting," he reminds us that such scatterings of artistic tradition as existed during the colonial period had been derived from England, and reflected mostly the poor conditions of English portrait painting which prevailed before the rise of Reynolds and Gainsborough. But even when the influence of Gainsborough came to be established, it was overshadowed, he tells us, so far as Americans were concerned, by that of their countryman, Benjamin West," whose extraordinary reputation among his contemporaries has not been sustained by subsequent judgment." Of John Smybert, who followed the profession of portrait painter in America from 1720 until 1751, we read:

"It is characteristic of the times that his sitters were chiefly the New England divines, those leaders of a stern theocracy that exercised political as well as spiritual authority. Think of the mental and moral atmosphere which surrounded the beginnings in this country of an art which we regard to-day as making an appeal to our esthetic sensations. Not even in the sister art of literature, tho much had been written, had any work of the imagination been produced, nor would be until after 1820. Upon political pamphlets, or local records of places, persons, and events, the writers had expended their activity; their intellectual force upon the subtleties of religious controversy. Such appeals as had been made to men's imaginations were of the kind that may be read in the sermons of Jonathan Edwards, whose keen mind revelled in analyzing the vividly imagined horrors of hell."

To this mental and moral vigor, says Mr. Caffin, the Southern States presented a notable contrast. "Nevertheless," he comments, "the fact remains that not Charleston or Baltimore, but Yankee Philadelphia and Puritan Boston are the places chiefly identified with the early beginnings of American painting."

In pre-Revolutionary times, Mr. Caffin goes on to say, the most notable of the native-born painters were Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, Charles Willson Peale, and Gilbert Stuart. Of West, who was regarded by his contemporaries as a prodigy, we read:

"That a child, born in 1738, in a Quaker village, Springfield, near Philadelphia, and reared among conditions of strict and primitive simplicity, should have evolved out of himself a craving to be an artist; that his earliest lessons in color should have been derived from the Indians, in the crude pigments of yellow, red, and blue, with which they decorated their own persons; that, after the present of a paint box from a certain Mr. Pennington, the youth was able in time to produce results that secured him commissions for portraits in Philadelphia and later in New York, and eventually, in his twenty-second year, attracted a patron who provided the necessary means for his visit to Rome—all this seemed phenomenal. And so also was his reception, when at length he arrived in London."

But his influence on American painting, says Mr. Caffin, was unfortunate, in creating "a taste for grandiloquent subject rather than for painter-like excellence of workmanship." In the latter quality Copley, altho practically self-taught, was "far his superior"—was, indeed, according to Mr. Caffin, "the most distinguished in skill of craftsmanship of all the pre-Revolutionary painters." Of Copley we read further:

"Only a few years separate his art from Smybert's, and yet it

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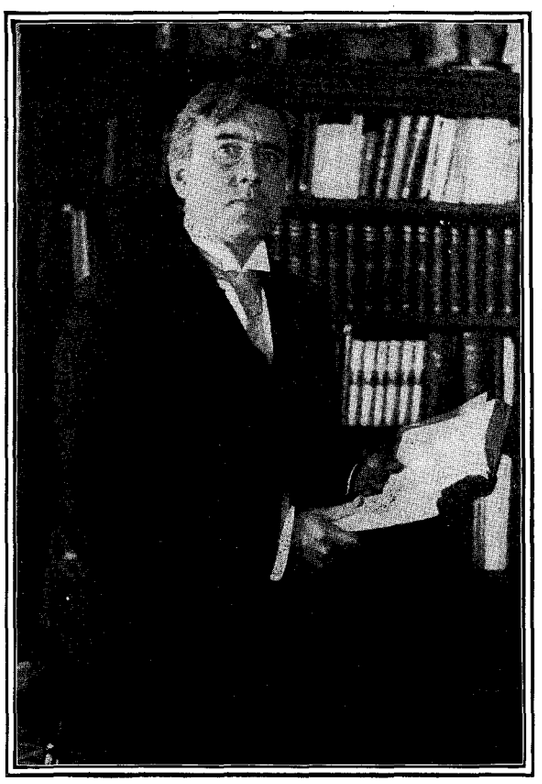
is as far in advance of the latter's as the freer social conditions of Copley's day surpass in attractiveness the narrow rigidity of Smybert's. And it is precisely these altered social conditions which had much, perhaps most, to do with Copley's achievement. Himself of good family, handsome, brilliant in manner, and early gaining skill and success as a painter, he moved in the best society and dressed and lived in style. Within the limited range of New England life he played such a part as Van Dyck in his day played in the larger world of Antwerp and London. His art, moreover, has so much of the same kind of distinction as Van Dyck's, that one hazards a belief it might have approached it very closely in degree of distinction also had his early opportunities been as favorable."



MR. CHARLES H. CAFFIN,
Art critic for the New York *Sun*, and American editor of *The Studio*.

At the conclusion of peace there were, among the painters whose work attracts notice to-day, just four practising their art in the United States. These were Joseph Wright, C. W. Peale, Matthew Pratt, and Robert Edge Pine. Of these the most famous is Charles Willson Peale, whose life, says Mr. Caffin, was remarkably characteristic of the time and was intimately involved with some of its most important events. At the outbreak of the Revolution Peale joined the army, and in the intervals of fighting worked upon his second portrait of Washington, which had been commissioned by Congress. In all he painted fourteen portraits of Washington, and it is upon these that his reputation chiefly rests. Says Mr. Caffin:

"It is customary to speak of these portraits as being more interesting in the way of memorials than as works of art. Yet it may be doubted if this estimate is just, for Peale's portraits have an actuality as vivid as Copley's. He lacked, it is true, the latter's versatility, his elegance of suggestion, and facility in rendering sumptuous fabrics, because he was more concerned with virility of character in men than with the graces of femininity. He had even less feeling than Copley for the esthetic qualities of painting, as in itself a source of emotional expression; with him it was purely a means to an end. Yet within this narrow conception of art he was so single-minded, sincere, that his pictures are extraordinarily convincing, and, if you view them for what they aimed to be, faithful records of objective facts, most stimulating and conclusive. They are the work of a man who in many respects was less than a painter, but in others very much more."

To Peale belongs the credit of organizing the first exhibition of paintings in America, and the greater credit of cooperating, in 1805, in the foundation of the Pennsylvania Academy, the oldest of all our existing art institutions. It was not until 1828 that the present National Academy of Design was launched upon its career.

Gilbert Charles Stuart, "the only American of his day who was in the true sense a painter," settled in Boston in 1794, living there until his death in 1828. At the outbreak of the Revolution Stuart had accompanied his people, who were Tories, to London, but he returned to America for the purpose of painting Washington, for whom his admiration, says Mr. Caffin, amounted almost to a passion. He left behind him two portraits of Washington painted from life, one of which, known as the "Landsdowne Portrait," is now in England, while the other, the "Athenæum Portrait," now hangs in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Stuart's qualifications as a painter, says Mr. Caffin, "were not rivaled by any other American for nearly three-quarters of a century." By way of further characterization Mr. Caffin writes:

"What distinguishes him from the famous English portrait painters of his day is the entire absence of a *parti pris* in his work; he does not set out to make a picture, but to seize with certainty and directness the actuality of the person in front of him. In this respect he resembles the Scotchman, Raeburn, but differs from him in having a keener, surer eye for the essential. Raeburn presents a cool and comprehensive summary; Stuart, on the other hand, a vigorous emphasis of certain salient points."

As to his American contemporaries, says Mr. Caffin, "beside him Peale and even Copley are still limners, enclosing figures in hard outlines and laying on the colors with tight and rigid firmness." We read further:

"While Peale and Copley elaborately recorded as far as they could all that was presented to the eye, Stuart summarized his impressions, and with so forceful a generalization as to have anticipated the brilliant suggestiveness of modern brushwork. For this very reason one may possibly feel that his portraits have less of the flavor of the period than those of Peale and Copley and his other American contemporaries. . . . . .

"It was admiration of Washington personally that drew him back to this country, not a zeal for republican ideas, in the furtherance of which he had borne no part. He did not share in the life-spirit of the nation, and it may be suspected that his portraits are more than a little tinctured with an elegant cosmopolitanism. On the other hand, before the grimly intellectual or austerely visionary faces of Smybert's New England divines, the precise elegance and proud self-sufficiency of Copley's men and women of the world, or Peale's masculine records of the man upon whom devolved the leadership of a new nation, we can recognize in the individual the type, and in our imagination reconstruct its environment. The very limitations of the painters possess a value of human and historical interest."

FEMINISM IN MODERN MUSIC.

THERE is masculine music and feminine, concedes Mr. James Huneker, the well-known musical critic—but the feminine music, he adds, "has always been made by robust males." Joseph Haydn, according to Mr. Huneker, was "a nice, gossiping old lady; he gossiped in his music, he gossiped in his life." Mozart, also, "had much of the feminine in him"; and are not the women of his operas, asks the critic, "the most truly feminine of all?" Naming Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, and Brahms, Mr. Huneker writes (*Harper's Bazar*, August):

"In all of these that modern streak of feminism makes its appearance, that curious prying into a woman's emotions. What was blithe or trivial in the eighteenth-century composers is now transformed into moods, neurotic, melancholy, and despairing. Pessimism, the nineteenth-century equivalent for the vapors and peevishness of spirit, manifested itself. Psycho-pathology began to have its say. Schubert went under young, as did Mozart; but in the latter case wine made him sad, not jovial. His songs, those wonderful lyrics, are little mirrors of his soul, as are Schumann's. There is a perverser strain in Schumann and Chopin; in both a lack of self-control and hysteria which the world of man has

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agreed to call feminine, which, however, is very masculine. A mannish trait it is to lament loudly under pressure of sorrow, and all these finely attuned souls sang their sufferings—the entire choir from Schubert to Brahms. He, the sturdy, the stolid, is in his works of larger form, the symphonies, concertos, and the German Requiem, the most contained, masculine of composers; but the songs are as romantic as a girl's. They are, some of them, masterpieces. Lyric and subjective, they range the gamut of a feminine soul. Is there anything more feminine than the 'Serenade' or the deep feeling of 'Wie bist du meine Königin'? With Schumann the rift in the lute was congenital. He was always a little morbid, tho a man of intellectual and artistic powers. His songs are dark in hue, beautiful as some of them are. He, too, had a soul full of feminine intuitions.

"Chopin's psychical delicacy need not be dwelt upon here. It is a thrice-told tale. Everything from the material envelope to his innermost nature was feminine, morbidly feminine. He stamped every bar of his mazurkas, valses, and nocturnes and impromptus with this feminine seal, fiercely masculine as are many other of his matchless compositions. And the womanly element played an important rôle in his life, more so than with any composer except Berlioz or Wagner. While the polonaises, scherzos, ballads, the greater of the études and preludes, are of heroic quality, the major portion of his music may be truthfully called feminine.

"Mendelssohn is another of the slender, delicate men who wrote music. Hyper-refined, wealthy, he was an aristocrat in his habits and fastidious in his compositions. The distinctively feminine note is generally there, and his music is all nerve, motion, fire—but little substance. . . . . .

"Tschaïkowsky betrayed his feminine impulses by his choice of themes for his symphonic poems and also by the neurotic, hysterical, agitated, and passionate qualities of his work. No composer has ever set Goethe's 'Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt' as has this Russian. Gounod is a very feminine composer. His operas and oratorios, even his two masses, evoke all that is conventionally feminine—languor, girlish grace, pretty sentiment, and soft yearnings. 'Faust' still remains the musical shibboleth of those natures who are unfit to cope with the intenser exaltations of 'Tristan and Isolde.'"

Greatest of all feminists, says Mr. Huneker, was Richard Wagner. No composer since Mozart has caught the vibrating echoes of woman's heart as has the composer of Isolde.

"Parsifal himself is the most successfully feminine of Wagner's characters, only it is not considered polite to say so. The crowning glory of Wagner's women is Isolde, Princess of Ireland and of Cornwall, betrothed to King Marke, and loved by and loving Tristan. Her soul is complex and feminine in its loving tenderness, masculine in its power of fierce hatred. She must have been her father's child, tho her mother was a weaver of spells. And she is the true child of that morbid, complex, feminine genius, Richard Wagner."

Gorky's Symbolical Drama.—It is announced in the St. Petersburg press that Maxim Gorky, who is under indictment on the charge of treason, has finished a play which will bear the title "The Children of the Sun," and which, the censor permitting, will be produced early in the coming dramatic season. It is not the work which Gorky wrote during his imprisonment last winter, but another and more thoughtful, artistic, and significant one. In fact, those who have seen the manuscript declare that in it the novelist-dramatist has revealed intellectual and creative qualities of the highest order and established new claims to artistic fame and influence. While the play is essentially symbolical, it is not without a realistic aspect of tragic intensity. It deals with the highest problems of human and social destiny, and is an outgrowth of the recent upheaval in sorely tried Russia. The "Children of the Sun" are those gifted, devoted, exceptional men who live in their noble dreams and aspirations in the midst of prosaic, dull, depressing, every-day surroundings. One of these "children" in the play is a chemist-savant, who hopes to make mankind free and happy by means of scientific discoveries and labor-saving appliances. Another is an artist who ardently serves the cause of beauty, believing that morality is merely one of the forms of perfect, complete beauty in life and personality. But these elect are not the only children of the sun. The same great luminary had given life to the whole procession of the oppressed, weary, downtrodden, unhappy, and disappointed beings who pass before the eyes of the former; but for this great majority the light was extinguished and the warmth dissipated; for them the world was cold, dark, cheerless. There are said to be two remarkable, moving, overwhelming acts in the play. In the second act the chosen few eloquently, passionately, sincerely proclaim their hopes and dreams of universal brotherhood and peace and joy; they read noble poems, deliver inspiring speeches, and are full of faith and enthusiasm. In the fourth act, with painful realism and by way of contrast, Gorky shows a frenzied revolt of the masses, caused by the appearance of cholera, against the physicians and sanitary officials and self-sacrificing intellectuals, whose sole aim is to check the terrible epidemic and save the blind, ignorant, brutalized children of the sun, and who are misunderstood, hated, and feared by those for whom they would lay down their lives. There is, however, it is stated, no bitterness or irony in Gorky's deliberate contrast. He depicts the realities of life in this drama with a simplicity and philosophical calm born of profound thought and suffering. The style is chaste and austere.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NATIONAL EXPRESSION IN ARCHITECTURE.

WHAT would be the impression, asks an English writer, upon an unbiassed observer, equipped with architectural knowledge and highly trained perceptive faculties, but to whom London and Paris were names without definite significance, if invited to inspect and report upon those two capital cities as symbols of the countries they represent? The writer imagines this observer, deprived of all sources of other than visual information, liberated in Paris at midday, in the center of the Place de la Concorde, and allowed to stray for a mile in all directions from that point. He then pictures a repetition of the experiment in London, with Piccadilly Circus or Charing Cross as a center of departure, and acknowledges that the impression, derived from purely ocular evidence, would be "that Paris was, in every sense, the greater city, and the capital of the greater, richer, and more highly civilized empire." Mr. Edward Warren, the writer quoted, goes on to say (in the London *Outlook*):

"The impression of the broadly proportioned spaces, the fine architectural scale of the buildings, their happy distribution and well-ordered alinement, the finish of detail, the evidences of costly skill and assiduous upkeep, would suggest deliberate intention, obedience to a grand control, and the proud subjection of Art to the imperial ideal.

"And London—how little could any such impressions be conveyed by the petty scale of her traffic-choked streets, the provincial paltriness of her open centers, the meanness of her public buildings, the haphazard medley of her incongruous façades, or her meager pavements punctuated by mud-spattered lamp-posts! If we are, as foreigners are apt to think us, a stiff and formal people, our formality is little declared in our architecture."

Mr. Warren finds an explanation of this in the theory that the Briton, in his heart of hearts, if he does not detest the town, at least finds his chief pleasures in the country. Enlarging upon this idea, the writer continues:

"This innate rurality impoverishes any civic ideal he may hold, by leading him to regard his capital as a social or commercial necessity, to be put up with as cheerfully as may be; to be endured for a period, with week-end relapses to rusticity, but whose visual presentment is of small importance to him by comparison with that of his own 'little place,' suburban or more definitely rural. This instinct is in sharp contrast to that of the 'Latin' peoples, who, for the most part, love the town, its intramural snugness and its social opportunities, and detest, except for an occasional sophisticated exodus, the country and all its attributes."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFIT.

ACCORDING to Darwin's theory of natural selection, peculiarities that enable their possessor to gain an advantage in the struggle for existence, ultimately survive and become racial characteristics. A persistent unfavorable peculiarity is impossible under this theory, and if one is found, the theory requires that it be proved to be only apparently so, or that some secondary action negatives selection. In the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles* (Paris, April 15) are described some recent observations bearing on these points, and favorable, on the whole, to the Darwinian theory. The account of these puzzling survivals of the unfit is thus abstracted and commented upon in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 29):

"Among the objections that have been advanced to the theory of selection, one of the most important is that many animals, in particular many lepidoptera, present characteristics that are unfavorable to their existence. Species that, according to commonly received ideas, should have been eliminated or at any rate transformed, have not only persisted, but have often considerably increased, in some cases disastrously for man. How shall we explain the persistence of species in the face of unfavorable characteristics? True, it may be said that these so-called unfavorable characters are probably not so much so as we might think, since the species continues to expand while retaining its peculiarities. The legitimacy of the judgment that names such characteristics 'unfavorable' may be called in question. It may also be noted, however, without calling this judgment in question, that, in the case of butterflies in particular, the adult life is so short that there is no time for selection to act. . . . The time during which species with injurious peculiarities could be destroyed is too short for a selection to be made.

"On the other hand, butterflies present another difficulty. With dimorphous species, where the two sexes may be very dissimilar, it should be found that one of the sexes is necessarily at a disadvantage with relation to the other, and therefore more exposed to causes of destruction. Now if either one of the sexes is more exposed, the whole species is also exposed. Nevertheless we see many cases of dimorphism in butterflies. Generally the males are transformed in an advantageous direction while the females remain fixed. Why, in the same environment is it the males only that are modified? Experiments made by Arnold Pictet throw light on all these various problems.

"With many species . . . the males burst their cocoons earlier than the females, issuing from them several days before the latter. The males gain more advantage, therefore, from modification, for the time during which they may be destroyed is longer. Natural selection is therefore able to act; and it does act, for the males are modified. But in the males of the same species are often found important variations in the color of the wings. These may have an advantageous protective coloration, or they may resemble those of the female, which are disadvantageous. This phenomenon ought, theoretically, not to exist, and yet it is often found. . . .

"If we pass from the adult insect to the caterpillar, which, as every one knows, has generally a longer life than the adult, we find that with it there are important variations of coloration, and it would be interesting to know whether these variations are useful, whether selection may have some part in them. It seems that it is not without effect, and three reasons may be adduced in support of this view.

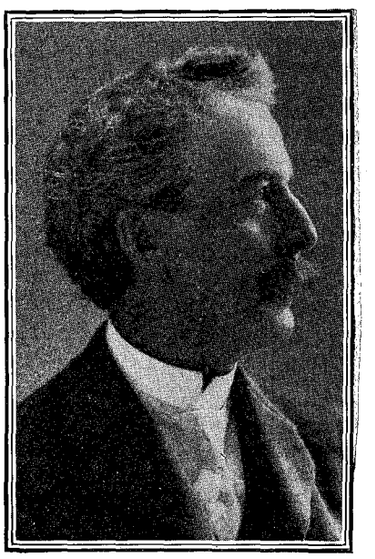
"In the first place the variations of which we are speaking are often hereditary and even atavistic; they are of two kinds, albinistic and melanistic [light and dark]. Now the light caterpillars, which are also the smaller, live under the leaves; they are invisible from above and only slightly so from below, their translucent color merging with the light transmitted by the leaf. The darker ones, which are also the larger, live on the branches, so that their surroundings are darker.

"Secondly, among caterpillars brought up in captivity, where destruction is absent, and where there is no question of the elimination of aberrant types, there are observed many more variations than are found in a state of nature. This would seem to indicate that in a natural state the disadvantageously colored caterpillars are destroyed and eliminated; that is, there is natural selection.

"Finally, a striking case of natural selection exists in the caterpillar of the *Abraxas grossulariata*. Altho generally white in Europe, it has become almost black in the neighborhood of the great English manufacturing centers, in an environment that is considerably blackened by the factory smoke."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN WE BREED A "SEEDLESS MAN"?

SO great has been the success of Mr. Luther Burbank in plant-breeding that the American people have bestowed on him the title of "wizard"—the highest in their gift. This rank, of which Edison was the first holder, and for years the only one, has been sparingly given, and in this case most worthily. Mr. Burbank's creations have been noted for the skilful elimination of objectionable features. If seeds are in the way in a fruit, he works patiently for a few years, and lo! we have a seedless prune or apple. The American people are apt at drawing inferences, and in the present instance a sociological application has been quickly made.



LUTHER BURBANK,
The "wizard" plant-breeder of America, who may yet add a "seedless" man to the list of his creations.

Why not eliminate some of the objectionable features from the human race in the same way? If Burbank gives us a seedless apple, why may he not with equal success produce a "seedless" man—that is, one without moral or physical faults? When this was suggested to Mr. Burbank, he is reported to have answered that to do this very thing had been, and still was, the dream of his life. But is it possible to treat men like seedlings—to select the best and eliminate the rest, as Burbank burns his piles of unsatisfactory plants in huge bonfires? An editorial writer in the San Francisco *Call* (August 4), points out some of the difficulties in the way. He says:

"The question of stirpiculture has before this occupied the attention of physiologists and biologists. But it was one wiser than the rest who, in discussing juvenile reformation and perfection, said that the only way to reform a boy and make him perfect was by beginning with his grandfather.

"In developing plants and getting a higher quality of usefulness out of those already subjected to the use of man, and in directing weeds out of their class into the useful class, Mr. Burbank begins with the grandfathers, and even with more remote generations of the plant he is treating and guiding to a higher life. He can not in one season, in one generation, turn a white lily yellow, nor make a seedless prune, nor a walnut that grows like Jack's beanstalk. It is the patient work of many seasons, upon many generations, and by careful selection on a definite line that these marvels are wrought. The same is true in the breeding of cattle and other domestic animals. . . . . .

"In all these differentiations of animals and plants the subject was entirely in the control of man. Whole generations of plants were pulled up, killed, and thrown aside, and one was preserved. In perfecting neat cattle whole generations went to the butcher, except a few favored individuals that were saved for the transmission of the desired traits. Whole litters of puppies were sent to the millpond, except one or two that promised results. By pro-

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longed patience and by the sacrifice of the unfit, results were obtained.

"Who shall be bold enough to say that man can be subjected to the same processes? Regard for individual freedom forbids it. What we call civilization began with man uncounted generations away. It has dealt with the grandfathers, but has not yet perfected the grandsons. Families righteous through many generations have finally produced individuals of the worst sort. Atavism has worked its way, because, unlike plants and animals, man can not be subjected to the will of the stirpiculturist. . . . . .

"If Mr. Burbank believes that limitation of crime and relief of poverty in this generation is likely to produce better results in the next he is entirely right, and that is just what society is trying all the time to do. If he or any one can direct its efforts more wisely and to greater effectiveness, that direction is needed. Plants and animals we can drive. But man must be led. He will not be driven. We can not even confine the transmission of life to the fittest, morally and physically. The effort to make all more fit is a noble occupation for the philanthropist. We are persuaded that every year it enlists the energies and devotion of more people, and that on the whole, considering the perversity of man, the race is progressing satisfactorily."

AN ARCTIC GAS-FACTORY.

IN the course of a series of measurements of atmospheric carbonic acid which were made by a Danish physicist, Mr. A. Krogh, it appears that in Greenland the air contains twice as much carbonic acid as it does in the regions of the temperate zone. It would seem that this excess of carbonic acid is brought by the north and west winds from an adjoining region where an extensive production or setting-free of carbonic gas is continually taking place. The whereabouts and mechanism of this Arctic gas-works are discussed in *La Nature* (Paris, July 15) by Mr. Henry de Varigny, who also notes that the proportion of carbonic acid in the atmosphere has recently been found to have an important influence on vegetation, and he examines the bearings of these facts on one another. Says Mr. de Varigny, writing of the gas-laden Arctic province:

"As there is no reason to suppose that the region in question is the seat of a special production of carbonic acid, we must suppose that there is a liberation of it in some way; we must believe, for instance, that the water of the deep sea, containing gas at high pressure, gives up when it rises to the surface a great quantity of carbonic acid. It will perhaps be asked what reason there is for believing that gas at high pressure exists in the deep Arctic seas. There is a reason, but it is indirect, and depends on physiological and zoological reasons. It is the fact that along Eastern Greenland the shells of marine mollusks are particularly thick. . . . On the other hand, in the same region, many shells are very thin and fragile and seem to have been attacked chemically. It would seem that some agent is destroying the shells; those alone resist that belong to creatures able to keep up a great increase in their production of lime. Now the only agent contained in sea-water that will dissolve carbonate of lime is carbonic acid; other acids merely decompose the carbonate, setting carbonic acid free. Direct observation strengthens the argument, for Mr. Krogh has shown that in the deep waters of this region the tension of the carbonic acid is very high. . . . On the other hand, in shallow bays where there is abundant vegetation the tension of the acid is weak; there is plenty of light and the plants absorb much of the acid."

This richness of the deep water in carbonic acid, which might be expressed somewhat oddly by saying that it is a "sea of soda-water," would explain, of course, why the gas abounds in the air of the Arctic. Soda-water, when the pressure is relieved, loses its gas in foamy bubbles, and when this deep-sea gas solution gains the surface it does likewise, altho, of course, quietly and unnoticeably, the amount of gas present being extremely small in comparison with that in ordinary carbonated water. This rising to the surface of the gaseous deeper waters is hypothetical, but it must either take place or there must be a superficial current of gas-charged water from some other region. Says Mr. de Varigny:

"In any case it is certain that in the region of which we are speaking the atmosphere contains an unusual amount of carbonic acid. It remains to discover what are the limits of this region and to discover the precise cause of the excess. There is therefore a carbonic-acid problem in the Arctic regions.

"But there is also one in our more temperate zone. . . . We know . . . that the living leaf assimilates carbonic acid, that is to say, makes substances with carbon as a base in direct proportion to the partial pressure of this gas in the atmospheric mixture, even when the atmosphere contains 10 to 15 times the normal amount. Small differences in the proportion of carbonic acid in the air thus have an evident influence on the growth of the leaf. . . . . .

"Now Messrs. Brown and Escombe have shown, by observations made at Kew from 1898 to 1901, that the proportion of carbonic acid in the air varies continually. The extremes at Kew were 2.43 and 3.60 parts in 10,000. In these conditions it is proper to ask whether we should not find in the same region . . . a correlation between the proportion of carbonic acid and the size of the crops. Doubtless there is such a relation. Probably the amount of carbonic acid at some seasons of the year is unimportant, while at others it is important. And again, for the same crop, the importance may vary according as we desire to obtain, for example, more straw or more grain. In any case, it may be a factor of great importance in agriculture. Perhaps some day we may be able to foretell the autumn crops simply from our knowledge of the proportion of carbonic acid in the air during some particular month or fortnight. We can not now dream of increasing the proportion artificially; we only know, from the investigations of Messrs. Brown and Escombe, that the air is richer in carbonic acid in winter than in summer and during anti-cyclonic periods [the passages of centers of high barometric pressure].

"We can not regulate the movement of high and low pressure centers, and we can not yet direct into the neighborhood of cultivated fields waters from the deep sea that are capable of enriching the air in carbonic acid. But, altho we can not do this, we may at least clear up certain problems and understand certain facts better, and perhaps also turn these to better account.

"From the scientific standpoint, and perhaps practically also, the problems of carbonic acid are surely of great importance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEWERAGE SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

THE dictum that there is "nothing new under the sun," if not quite true, seems often a pardonable exaggeration when we find how many of our "modern improvements" are really very ancient. Now it is the sanitary drainage system of ancient Babylonia that is described for us in *The Scientific American* (August 5) by Prof. Edgar James Banks, field director of the Babylonian expedition of the University of Chicago. Professor Banks tells us that in the excavation of Bismya, the ancient Sumerian or pre-Babylonian city which flourished 4,500 years ago, a remarkable system of drainage, perfectly adapted to the alluvial plain of the Mesopotamian desert, has been discovered. He writes:

"Babylonia is perfectly level; from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf there is not the slightest elevation, save for the artificial mounds or an occasional changing sand drift. In most places there is a crust of hard clay upon the surface, baked by the hot sun of summer time, so hard that it resembles stone. Parts of the desert are perfect for bicycle riding. Beneath the crust, which at Bismya is seldom more than four feet in thickness, and in places entirely lacking, is loose, caving sand reaching to an unknown depth.

"Drainage in such a country, without sloping hills or streams of running water, might tax the ingenuity of the modern builder. In constructing a house, the ancient Sumerian of more than 6,000 years ago first dug a hole into the sand to a considerable depth; at Bismya several instances were found where the shaft had reached the depth of fourteen meters beneath the foundation of the house. From the bottom he built up a vertical drain of large, cylindrical, terra-cotta sections, each of which is provided with grooved flanges to receive the one above. The sections of one drain were forty-eight centimeters in diameter and sixty in height; others were

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larger and much shorter; the thickness of the wall was 2.7 centimeters. The tiles were punctured at intervals with small holes about two centimeters in diameter. The section at the top of the drain was semispherical, fitting over it like a cap, and provided with an opening to receive the water from above. Sand and potsherds were then filled in about the drain, and it was ready for use. The water, pouring into it, was rapidly absorbed by the sand at the bottom, and if there it became clogged, the water escaped through the holes in the sides of the tiles."

The temple at Bismya, we are told, was provided with several drains like these, while one palace had four. Some were found filled with drifted sand; others were half full of the filth of long-past ages; in one at the temple were discovered many terra-cotta drinking-cups, doubtless accidentally dropped in. To quote further:

"In the Bismya temple platform, constructed about 2750 B.C., we uncovered a horizontal drain of tiles, each of which was about a meter long and fifteen centimeters in diameter, and not unlike in shape those at present employed. It conducted the rain-water from the platform to one of the vertical drains. One tile was so well constructed that for a long time it served as a chimney for our house. . . . . .

"The Babylonians of a later period, who buried, instead of cremating their dead, carefully provided their cemeteries with drains. The graves were small, house-shaped structures entirely or partly above ground, and whenever they were found upon the sloping side of a mound, they were protected above by a breakwater, while along the sides were square, open brick drains. The result was that some of the graves, altho thousands of years old, and constructed of unbaked clay, are still in a perfect state of preservation.

"To the student of architecture it may be surprising to learn that the arch, until recently supposed to have been unknown to the ancients, was frequently employed by the pre-Babylonians of more than 6,000 years ago. Such an arch, in a poor state of preservation, was, a few years ago, discovered in the lowest stratum, beneath the Babylonian city of Nippur. More recently an arched drain was found beneath the old city of Fara, which the Germans have excavated in central Babylonia. The city, altho one of the earliest known, was built upon an earlier ruin, and provided with an arched drain constructed of small, plano-convex bricks. It measures about one meter in height, and has an equal width.

"While delving among the ruins of the oldest cities of the world, we are thus finding that at the time when we supposed that man was primitive and savage, he provided his home and city with 'improvements' which we are inclined to call modern, but which we are only reinventing."

Street-Railway Traffic Shown in Curves.—Some of the peculiarities of passenger traffic on street railroads are brought out very clearly to the eye by a series of curves prepared by J. S. Badger, an official of the Tramway Company of Brisbane, Australia, and communicated by him to *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York, August 5). The writer accompanies the curves with the following explanatory note:

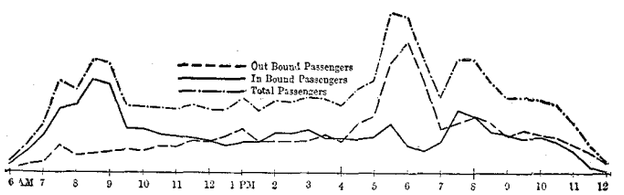

FIG. 1.—CURVES SHOWING PASSENGERS CARRIED ON TUESDAY.

"These diagrams . . . show the number of passengers traveling upon the Brisbane tramway at different hours of the day. The diagram of Fig. 1 shows the number of passengers actually on the cars each half-hour from 6 A.M. until 12 midnight. It represents the average of counts taken on two separate Tuesdays. There are three curves, one of which shows the outbound passengers; the second, inbound passengers; and the third, total passengers. This and the diagram of Fig. 2 were obtained by actually counting the passengers on the cars every half-hour during the day. The conductors were supplied with cards suitably ruled, and the diagram was made up from the returns.

"The curves of Fig. 2 show the average of the number of passengers on two Fridays. The difference between the shape of the diagram of Fig. 1 and that of Fig. 2 is quite marked. There is in force at this place a law which requires that all stores be closed at six o'clock every night except Friday, which is recognized as the laboring man's shopping night."

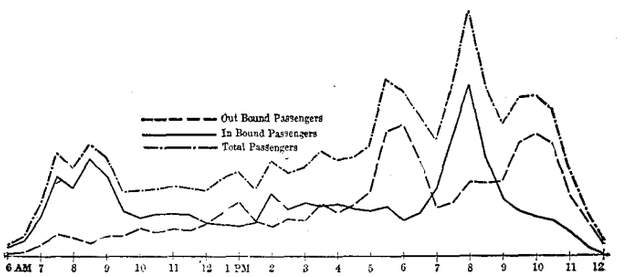

FIG. 2.—CURVES SHOWING PASSENGERS CARRIED ON FRIDAY.

Similar diagrams for the traction systems of our great cities, or for roads like the New York Subway, would have even greater interest, altho, of course, they would be correspondingly difficult to prepare.

EVOLUTION AND TEMPERATURE.

THE part played by temperature in the possible formation of new varieties of living creatures is strikingly shown by the recent experiments with butterflies and moths of Prof. Max Standfuss, a Swiss entomologist. These have already received brief notice in these columns, but they are described at somewhat greater length by Waldemar B. Kaempffert in an article on "Phases of Current Science" in *Appleton's Booklover's Magazine* (New York). Says this writer:

"Standfuss has at last given to the world the results of twenty-eight years' investigation. Roughly stated, that investigation has shown the possibility of creating new varieties of butterflies at will—to paint their wings with almost any desired color scheme. This reads more like a page from the "Arabian Nights;" and yet the method is so very simple that any one can repeat Standfuss's experiments in his own home.

"What Standfuss has done is this: He has taken the cocoons of central European butterflies and bred them at various temperatures. When the temperature is very low, a butterfly emerges which is quite different in coloration from the species of central Europe and which is exactly like the varieties of that species found in cold climates. On the other hand, when the temperature is high, the same European cocoons produce varieties which are to be found in Sumatra, Ceylon, and other torrid regions. By varying his temperatures, Standfuss has succeeded in breeding butterflies which probably existed thousands of years ago and which are now extinct, as well as butterflies which are without a counterpart on this earth and which would normally have made their appearance thousands of years hence.

"Many species of butterflies are dimorphic—that is, they breed twice in a year, each brood wearing a dress different in color from that of the other. These very divergent forms are constant in nature, the one never transgresses on the other. Still, by breeding the cocoons at temperatures directly opposed to those which would naturally prevail, Standfuss has succeeded in producing the lighter colored form when the darker form was actually flying about in the fields.

"The males of many species have been gorgeously painted by nature, while the corresponding females are unattractively dull. The difference in hue is fully as great as that which prevails between the plumages of a peacock and a peahen. By subjecting the cocoons containing females to high temperature, Standfuss has bred specimens that bear all the colors of the males. Cold, on the other hand, produced males clad in the modest dress of females.

"Are these new varieties permanent? To answer that question

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Standfuss conducted an elaborate propagating experiment in a specially constructed enclosed flower-garden, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the offspring of the new varieties inherited the hues of their parents. Unfortunately, disease carried off many of the specimens; rapacious spiders, too, wrought havoc among them. Still, the attempt was not unsuccessful. Altho the few butterflies that did live and breed produced the normal varieties, one butterfly was obtained that did inherit the characteristics of its abnormal mother. This single success is in itself sufficient to prove the possibility of creating permanent new species in a way that is vastly different from the method supposed by Darwin."

STEEL-MAKING BY ELECTRICITY.

THE use of the electric furnace in the manufacture of steel is arousing much interest, altho steel-makers and engineers seem by no means to be of one mind regarding it. On the one hand, it is claimed that electric smelting will revolutionize the manufacture of structural steels as at present made by Bessemer and the open-hearth process, and, on the other hand, that it can not compete either with the crucible process or the open-hearth furnace. F. W. Harbord, who writes on the subject under the head of "Electric Steel" in *The Times* (London, August 2; Engineering Supplement), believes that the truth lies between these two extremes, and that the manufacturer who takes advantage, with judgment and knowledge, of the great possibilities of the electric furnace will be in a most exceptional position. He goes on to say:

"During [the past year] very considerable quantities of electric steel have been made both in Sweden and in France, and have been used with most satisfactory results for all classes of tools and cutlery, and for various other purposes for which the highest class crucible steel was formerly employed. . . . Considerable quantities of this steel have been supplied to Sheffield firms, who have thus been able to convince themselves of its exceptionally high quality. . . . The manufacture of crucible steel for tool purposes, important as it is to the country, owing to the world-wide reputation for quality which it has acquired, is, however, only one comparatively small branch of our great steel industry; and perhaps the most important question is to what extent electric smelting can be employed for the manufacture of the numerous classes of steels between this and ordinary Bessemer, or open-hearth steel."

Even without attempting to compete with the latter quality of steel, Mr. Harbord concludes, there is an immense field for the electric process in the production of steel for tubes, large forgings, axles, tires, special wires, ordnance, and weapons, and especially for dynamos, "in which direction," he says, "the electric furnace promises great things," owing to the great purity of its product, particularly the small percentage of carbon and manganese. He adds:

"Numerous experiments have shown that electric steel is not only extremely pure, but it is also exceptionally homogeneous, and this is a most important point in the manufacture of large steel castings. When it is remembered that, for special purposes, castings, sometimes of 50 to 60 tons, have to be made by mixing the contents of a number of crucibles not containing more than one hundredweight each, the advantages of being able to make steel equal in all respects as to quality, in quantities of 15 tons and possibly more, will readily be apparent. . . . . .

"That steel made in an electric furnace should possess superior properties to steel of similar composition produced either in a Swedish Bessemer converter or in an open-hearth steel furnace, may seem at first to be claiming a great deal, but such appears to be undoubtedly the fact, and this is due probably to its production in what may be regarded as a practically neutral atmosphere, under conditions in which the occlusion of gases and overoxidation is reduced to a minimum.

"It is frequently urged that the cost of electric energy in this country makes the production of steel in anything like quantities a commercial impossibility; but . . . by using the gas furnace for the melting, and the electric furnace only for the final operation, the difference in cost, as regards electric energy, will probably be more than met by the lower price of our raw material and our proximity to markets for the sale of the finished product. . . . . .

"In the electric furnace of the Resistance type, . . . the highest-class steel can be made from ordinary English scrap, such as rail ends, but against the saving effected in this direction has to be set the cost of the electric energy required. The electric furnace, even under the best conditions, is not a cheap melter, but as a refining furnace toward the end of the operation, when a very high temperature is required, it is far more efficient; it therefore seems probable that the future development of the electric furnace will be in combination with some form of continuous open-hearth process, in which molten pig-iron is first converted into what we may term 'molten scrap steel' in a gas-fired furnace, and then transferred in the molten state to the electric furnace for final purification. By this means the additional cost over ordinary open-hearth steel would be comparatively small, the melting and preliminary refining having been done in the gas-fired furnace, and the electric furnace being employed only to do the final refining at such high temperatures as those at which it alone is able to work most efficiently and economically."

A New Method of Sepulture.—A new method of disposing of the bodies of the dead, which is neither burial nor cremation, has been proposed by Karl Schott, an engineer of Cologne, according to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 20). He would, in the words of this journal, "reduce the cemetery to its simplest expression" by surrounding the bodies with masses of cement. Says the writer:

"Nothing would be simpler; the coffin itself would be of concrete, reinforced with steel, if you will; it might be made even more simply, for it would serve only as a mold. The coffin is furnished with an opening, through which when the body is interred, is poured a liquid cement that sets rapidly. The hardening is immediate and the body is thus impregnated with silicic acid and lime from the cement, bringing about an actual petrifaction. This is a process of preservation superior to embalming, even to that of the Egyptian mummies. This mode of disposal of the dead evidently involves nothing contrary to the rules of the Church. But the inventor does not stop here; his utilitarianism appears in the proposition to build with these blocks of cement vast monuments that shall be the future cities of the dead. He leaves it to the architects to design artistic forms for these modern *hypogea*."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"CULTIVATION seems to offer the best prospect for keeping up the supply of rubber in the future," says *The Electrical Review* (New York, July 29). "It is true that there have been some unfortunate undertakings in cultivating rubber, but that this can be accomplished has been pretty well demonstrated, and it is to be hoped that the work will be taken up energetically and in a sound business way at once. There is the greater need for this, as it appears that the production of rubber has passed its limit and is now decreasing."

"THE advantages of the electric light are so evident," says *The Electrical Review* in an editorial on the illumination of railway cars, "that it would seem worth a greater effort on the part of the railway engineer to test out different systems, and to assist in this way in developing a satisfactory one. So far as securing the best results is concerned, no other method can be compared with the electric, and in case of accident it does not introduce any danger. On the other hand, that the gas-lighting systems are hazardous has been only too well demonstrated within the last few months by several bad railway accidents, in which the horror of fire has been added to that of collision. Although it is admitted that the outlook for the electric systems is hopeful, we wish that we could see, in the near future, the end of the gas-lighting systems."

"IN connection with an exhibition to be held next year at Milan," says *Nature*, "there is to be a competition of appliances designed to safeguard against accidents, and the following prizes will be offered: a gold medal and £320 for a new device which will suppress the danger to life coming from a contact formed between the primary and secondary circuits of an electric transformer; a gold medal and £40 for a crane or hoist provided with a simple and practical device preventing the rotation of the cranks on the descent of the load; a gold medal and £20 for a simple, strong, and effective apparatus for automatically stopping cars which are moving upon an inclined plane in case the traction cable should break; a gold medal for a practical device for exhausting and collecting the dust formed during the sorting and cutting of rags by hand; a gold medal for an apparatus for localized exhaust and successive elimination of dust produced during the cardage of flax, tow, hemp, jute, etc.; and a gold medal for an effective device to prevent the diffusion of dust in places where the preparation of lime and cement is carried on. The competition is to be under the auspices of the Association of Italian Industries."

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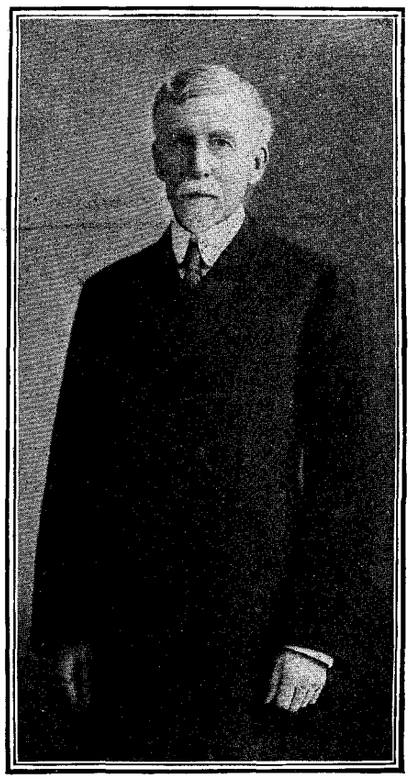
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

DR. NITOBE, as quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST (August 19), while laying stress upon the part played by Bushido, the unwritten code of the Samurai, in the recent transformation of Japan, at the same time denies to the influence of Christian missionaries any appreciable part in that transformation. The other side of the argument is presented by the Rev. James S. Dennis, who writes in *The Princeton Theological Review* (July) on "Education as a National Asset of Japan." Dr. Dennis admits, with admiration, "the apparent capacity of the Japanese to develop a humanized society and a self-restrained army and navy in what must to a large extent be regarded as a non-Christian atmosphere." But it is not easy, he adds, to determine precisely the extent to which Christianity may have been already a factor in molding modern Japan. He reminds us, for instance, that missionaries played a part in the development of Japan's modern educational system, in the neighborhood of 1870. To quote:



REV. JAMES S. DENNIS,
Author of "Christian Missions and Social Progress." He views the history of modern Japan in a different light than does Dr. Nitobe, who, in his well-known book, "Bushido, the Soul of Japan," minimizes the influence of Christian missions in that country.

"The service rendered by missionaries at this time was of conspicuous value. Dr. Hepburn's Dictionary became a serviceable working tool, indispensable as a link between the Japanese language and Western learning. Dr. Guido F. Verbeck was called upon by the Government as early as 1869 to establish a college after the Western model. In fulfilling this mission he became virtually an instrument in laying the foundations of an imperial university. He acted for a time as adviser of the Government in its educational plans, and so identified himself with intellectual progress, during a period of ten years, that he has been justly regarded as one of the founders of the whole educational machinery of the empire. He assumed, at the same time, the rôle of political counselor and guide to the leading men in government circles. Dr. Samuel R. Brown was another missionary educator whose services were notable at this formative period. 'Nine-tenths,' writes Dr. Griffis, 'of the modern educated men and women of Japan before 1890, and a majority of those in influence and office to-day, received their first instruction from American missionaries.' Female education received also an abiding incentive at this time through the services of Mrs. Louise H. Pierson. A Japanese official is quoted as saying, concerning the initial efforts to promote female education: 'You missionary ladies have done a vastly greater work for Japan than you ever dreamed of. Our Government had no hope for success in establishing girls' schools until we were inspired by your successes.' The growth of the educational spirit has been quickened by such Japanese Christians as Neesima, Honda, Ibuka, Nijima, Ebara, Motoda, Oshikawa, Yoshioka, and Kataoka. Men of affairs have promoted these high interests with patriotic devotion and liberal gifts. Mr. Fukuzawa was an example of a man of great public spirit and enlightened views on national questions, who established what is practically an independent university, in which ethical instruction and moral discipline receive due attention."

In Japan all religious teaching is forbidden in state institutions, but is now permitted in private and mission schools. Says Dr. Dennis:

"In view of the naturalistic basis of morals which underlies state education in Japan, and the absence of a religious impress upon the character of its instruction, the function of mission education appears all the more needful in the moral interests of the nation. Special usefulness attaches also to Christian work among students. The Young Men's Christian Association has an important sphere in the collegiate and university life of Japan. It has been organized with a view especially to its efficiency among the student body. Mr. John R. Mott, of the Student Volunteer Movement, has visited Japan at intervals, in the capacity of a student evangelist, with memorable and cheering results. The Christian instruction in mission schools, with its moral anchorage and religious incentive, is, therefore, in some measure, an offset to the obscurantist policy of government education. It is coming more and more to be recognized among thoughtful moralists everywhere that the education which does not touch, inform, and develop the spiritual and religious faculty in the young is, however elaborate its scope, partial and defective, and in certain vital respects profitless."

The total number of evangelical mission schools of all grades, reported in the latest statistical tables, we read further, is 173, with 13,196 pupils. Nearly half of these schools are for girls, with approximately 5,000 pupils. Dr. Dennis quotes Bishop McKim, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, to the effect that the influence of Christianity in Japan is 100 per cent. greater than its statistical strength.

CHANGING IDEAS OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

EVEN those who accept the Christian revelation most heartily and completely, as a writer in *The Spectator* points out, must admit with St. John that "it doth not yet appear what we shall be." Christ taught that the soul of man is eternal. St. Paul, says the writer quoted, summed up Christ's teaching on the subject of immortality when he said that he had "abolished death." The exact nature of the future life promised us remains a matter of surmise.

"Upon the dark background of the future," this writer continues, "the religious imagination . . . throws beautiful and terrible pictures; but with each succeeding age the pictures dissolve and change." Thus all popular ideas of heaven and hell, he states, are just now fading away. "The conventional heavens fail to satisfy the aspirations of man, and all conceptions of the everlasting tortures of the damned fade before a new consistency of thought which can not reconcile eternal punishment with 'the knowledge and love of God.'" Of other changes that have come over our ideas of a future life, he writes further:

"Our forefathers looked forward in some moods to everlasting rest and never-ending worship, in others to a happy and prosperous life in a perfectly governed and perfectly healthy city. At times, inspired by the love of nature, they Christianized the classic pictures of the Elysian Fields. To-day the normal man does not desire rest when he asks himself what life he would choose. Rest suggests death, and we desire more abundant life. To most healthy bodies and healthy minds effort is in itself delightful. If men do not need to make an effort for their living, they will do it for their pleasure. Successful effort brings more pleasure than anything else, taking life as a whole. The thought of everlasting worship satisfies fewer and fewer people to-day. It belongs to an age when men thought of God as a kind of King who took perpetual pleasure in homage. We still sing of 'sweet fields beyond the

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swelling flood,' and find refreshment in the thought; but no one desires to live forever wandering amid the beauties of nature. The thought of an ideal civic life is still attractive; but the heavenly Jerusalem brings thoughts of Utopia now rather than of the life everlasting. We still pray against 'everlasting damnation,' and desire to get rid of the worm of remorse that dieth not; but our prayers, however earnest, no longer bring visions of the burning pit. . . . Other hopes charm us to-day, and other fears restrain. These, again, will change their form in the next generation. The conditions of this life alter, and consequently the conceptions of that life to which we instinctively look for consolation and explanation, reward and retribution, change also. Nevertheless, these pious opinions of the past, the outcome as they are of a spiritual preoccupation more concentrated than anything of which the present age is capable, are not without their value. Imaginary they may have been, but—

> God is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
> Which He hath sent propitious, some great good presaging.

We smile reverently as we look back. Crowns and cities, feasts and sweet fields, all melt away together. Still, the words of Christ, which can not pass away while human nature remains, sound in our hearts. 'It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing.'"

As we face the baffling realization of our ignorance, he further remarks that it is interesting to consider what the result would be if the exact nature of the eternal life of the spirit were revealed to us, "so that we could believe in it exactly as we believe in this present world." He reaches the startling conclusion that such knowledge "would mean the death of religion," and then adds:

"Aspiration hemmed in by certainty would lose all power to soar. Men would no longer try to purify their hearts that they might recognize the presence of God everywhere. Such certainty as we are supposing would be a prelude to the descent of man. Hitherto his road has always led upward. As we look back we can trace it by the light of learning, more or less clearly, right down into an abyss. In front we can see nothing tangible, nothing but those ideals which belong to a kingdom 'not from hence.' Forward, upward, we can only move by faith. If the knowledge we crave were granted, men would surely become more material, more earthy, more secular. We should indeed be 'drowned in security.' There is a terrible verse in the Psalms which would, we believe, soon describe our condition: 'And he gave them their desire: and sent leanness withal into their soul.'"

That men will cease to dream of what they can not know, he concludes, we do not for a moment suppose. "Every age will embody its hopes in a new description of heaven."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC INDICTMENT OF TEMPORAL POWER.

AN anonymous writer of a volume named "The Apple of Discord, or Temporal Power in the Catholic Church" declares that "Catholics are becoming more and more sensitive to some of the disagreeable results of the temporal power, such as the confiding of the supreme government of the Church to one and the same nationality, a preponderance of financial over spiritual interests in many quarters, a certain absolutism of government which is trying to supplant canon law, and the many interminable petty wrangles between zealous priests and their ecclesiastical superiors." The author confesses that "it is no agreeable task for a Catholic to candidly and fearlessly discuss the temporal power, especially since many Catholics appear shocked, if not positively offended, at the mere mention of some imperfection in the human side of the Church; but the progress of religion urges a respectful consideration of some of the hindrances which seriously interfere with the church's mission to lead the nations to the true faith and to the love of God." These hindrances the author charges to the long possession of the temporal power, concerning which he says:

"The Catholic Church had a palpable excuse for exercising temporal or political power as long as the Christian commonwealths of Europe were in their period of formation Laws had to be made, records of deeds had to be kept, and justice had to be administered; for having done this, the church deserves the gratitude of all future generations. But instead of withdrawing from the political arena as soon as the laity possessed sufficient education to conduct the affairs of civil government, many prelates clung to their secular power, and arrogated to themselves the honors of civil and military governors. Good churchmen made excellent civil rulers for a time; but the combination of worldly with religious avocations attracted many unworthy men into holy orders, and consequently the Church was the first and the heaviest sufferer from the prolonged mixture of politics with ecclesiastical affairs.

"Most of the misfortunes which have befallen the Catholic Church in recent centuries originated in her temporal power. The Protestant Reformation in its beginnings was largely a protest against abuses produced and stubbornly maintained by the temporal power. The Inquisition with its weapons of intolerance, emanated from the ecclesiastical wielding of temporal power, and is bound to disappear forever with it. Therefore the elimination of the temporal power and of its coarse effects in the Church will open the way for the ultimate return to the Catholic unity of faith."

Strong as the author's feeling apparently is against the institution of temporal power, common fairness compels him to regard it as a not unmixed evil. Some abatement of the severity of his imputation is seen in the following:

"The temporal power has not been without signal benefits to the Church. It has shed lustre on the magnificent ceremonial of Rome, and has helped to overawe and subdue half-civilized tribes, but it has often played havoc with the humility and apostolic zeal which the poor fishermen of Galilee have bequeathed to their successors. Armed with the sword of the temporal power the popes have contributed much toward ridding Italy and Europe of despotism; but owing to their tedious and laborious struggles to maintain their political independence, they were often forced to neglect their God-given mission to lead people out of the bondage of sin. The treasury of the Court of Rome has enriched the world with the most idealistic expressions of art; but it has often been a center of attraction for greedy idlers and polished squanderers. All the good accomplished by the temporal power is more than counterbalanced by a spirit of worldliness which it has infused into a portion of the higher ranks of the clergy. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope is now at an end. The Church, however, does not yet profit by all the advantages resulting from the change, because many of the most eminent churchmen feel the loss of temporal advantages too keenly to be suddenly reconciled to new conditions. They somewhat resemble the Israelites who murmuringly followed Moses in the desert, while they hankered after the fleshpots and the onions of Egypt. The Church's wailing over lost temporalities still detracts from the beauty of the spiritual life developed by the Catholic faith. But the weaning of an ecclesiastical body from an inordinate appetite for worldly sweets is progressing rapidly. The progress is the more evident when it is remembered that at one time the Church in some countries controlled nearly a third of all landed property. . . . In the last three hundred years there was a steady and ever-increasing tendency among eminent ecclesiastics to relinquish their hold on worldly concerns, and to devote their best energies to the salvation of souls. The time is ripe for a spiritual revival, such as the Catholic Church has not seen since the Middle Ages. Pius X. is the first Pope in centuries who is content to govern the Church without the aid of political power. In January, 1905, the statement was given out that he had decided to close forever the celebrated Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics, which was founded more than three hundred years ago for the diplomatic training of members of noble Italian families who wished to follow an ecclesiastical career."

Tho the temporal power came to an end in 1870, the author asserts that the Church has not yet grown out of the habits engendered by her long enjoyment of this power. He finds in these habits "the greatest hindrance to the rapid progress of Catholicity and the reunion of Christendom," but believes that they will quietly disappear as soon as the Church becomes conscious of the ease with which she can wield her spiritual authority unmixed with any

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temporal power. He asserts that opposition to a return to temporal power is held by many ecclesiastics of eminence, but upon the subject they maintain a discreet silence. *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) regards this book as "an evidence of some unrest existing in American Catholic circles, not with the teachings of the Church, but with certain aspects of Church polity, having a greater or less secular side." The New York *Independent* characterizes it as "a mine of fact to trouble those who are burdened by the requirement laid upon priests all over the world to pray after mass for the restoration of the temporal power of the popes."

BABYLONIAN SOURCES OF THE BIBLE.

PROF. FRIEDRICH DELITZCH and a less known writer, R. Campbell Thompson, in tracing resemblances between Babylonian literary remains, including Hammurabi's code of laws, and the Bible, have each, in the department of the Old Testament he handles, shown a tendency, according to Dr. John P. Peters, in *The Homiletic Review* (New York), to attribute everything to Babylonian sources. Dr. Peters takes exception to this position, altho he admits the indebtedness of all Western Asia to Babylonian influences.

"It is an undoubted fact that Jewish civilization and Jewish religion owe a great debt directly or indirectly to Babylonia. The myths and legends, the magic, the ritual, the science, the literature and legislation of Babylonia produced a profound impression on the whole of Hither Asia, and any one who wishes to understand historically the origin and development of Jewish religion and civilization must acquaint himself with Babylonian religion and civilization."

He points out, however, the superiority of Hebrew to Babylonian scriptures, and this feature of the Jewish books constitutes their originality. To quote his own words:

"The more evident the connection between Babylonia and Israel, the clearer, also, becomes the spiritual exaltation of the latter in comparison with the former. The polytheism and sensuality of the Babylonian originals give place to monotheism and spirituality in the Hebrew derivatives, and while for the historical understanding of the development one needs to know the Babylonian original, spiritually it has been so modified and so exalted in its Hebrew form as to constitute in fact a new creation. The element contributed by the Hebrew is more important than that contributed by the Babylonian, precisely as in a beautiful sculpture the creative work of the artist is more valuable than the raw material."

The Hammurabi Code of Babylon is cited by him as an instance of the interconnection of Hebrew and Babylonian legislative ideas. It consists of the compilation and condensation of laws already existing, and in the words of Dr. Peters:

"It is the earliest codification of law of which we have any certain knowledge. Its highly developed character, however, is evidence that there were before that time codes of law in existence, a fact of which we have further evidence in the contract tablets of an earlier period, discovered at Nippur, Tello, and elsewhere. The legislation of Babylonia affected the regions northward, westward, and eastward, which were within the sphere of Babylonian influence, commercial and political. The racial and linguistic affinity of Canaan and Babylonia, added to the political dependence of Canaan on Babylon in the time of Hammurabi and his successors, must have made that influence especially effective in Canaan. The Hebrew, assimilating Canaanitic civilization, found there, we may fairly assume, a legislative system based on or influenced by the code of Hammurabi. The more primitive patriarchal right and patriarchal customs of Israel gave way in some measure, certainly, to these laws, better adapted to their new conditions, having their parentage in Babylonia."

He holds that the higher elements of Hebrew legislation were not derived from Hammurabi, but existed among the nation before they came under Babylonian influence, and remarks:

"The old Hebrew use and right made themselves felt, however, in the adaptation of these laws to their new conditions. Hence in the Hebrew code, to which I have referred, while there is a general sense of kinship with the Hammurabi code, there is no direct relation, and the Hebrew code, from the point of view of civilization, is lower and more barbarous than that from which it derives, altho higher on the spiritual side, especially in its monotheistic conception or tendency."

With regard to the more vital doctrines of sin, atonement, temporal punishment, moral and ceremonial defilement, etc., in which Mr. Thompson sees so close a resemblance between Babylonian and Hebrew teaching, even attributing all that the Bible contains on such subjects to Babylonian sources, Dr. Peters pronounces definitely. He says, with regard to the Babylonian and Hebrew theory, "that the breach wittingly or unwittingly of some rule of the spirit world, ceremonial or moral, results in disease, that is, the possession by demons or calamity, and that the existence of such disease or the occurrence of such calamity is, *vice versa*, evidence of some breach, known or unknown, of the laws of the spirit world":

"We find in the Hebrew code that same exaltation and purification in comparison with the Babylonian which we find in the different versions of the flood, creation, and other tales. What the Babylonian ascribes to the action of indefinite gods and devils, so that he does not know which one it is that is acting, is ascribed in the Hebrew to the one God only, Yahaweh; and that which in the Babylonian is the possession of devils, in the Hebrew becomes the finger of God, a punishment inflicted directly by Him; so that while in our minds there may seem to be caprice in these punishments which may be inflicted on the man for unwitting sins of a merely ceremonial character quite as much as for witting sins of a moral character, there is still a moral element behind, a conception of the moral character and being of God, which leads the Hebrew to put his scheme, even of ceremonial law, on a far higher plane than that which satisfies the Babylonian."

THE BUDDHISM OF TIBET.

TIBETAN Buddhism is characterized by Sir Charles N. Eliot, K.C.M.G., as "a religion remarkable for its strange divergence from its professed archetype and its equally strange approximation in externals to Roman Catholicism." As is well known, remarks Sir Charles (writing in *The Quarterly Review*, July), "the predominant form of Buddhism in Northern India after the Christian era, which is also the form that has spread to Tibet, China, and Japan, is the Mahâyâna, or 'Great Vehicle,' so called in opposition to the Hinayâna, or 'Little Vehicle,' now professed in Ceylon, Burma, and elsewhere." Tradition says that the Mahâyâna was introduced into Tibet, where it has suffered many curious modifications, about the middle of the seventh century A.D. Thus the early Mahâyâna doctrine of the three bodies of the Buddha ("which means, it would seem, that he can be regarded as a law or principle, as a celestial being, and as a human being") has been elaborated by the Tibetans, Sir Charles tells us, as follows:

"According to the full-blown theology of the Lamaist Church, the eternal Buddhahood (Âdi-Buddha) evolves five celestial or contemplative Buddhas. These beings, tho rather more personal than the Âdi-Buddha, will not quit the calm of their eternal peace; but they cause to issue from themselves four other more active personalities known as 'reflexes.' We thus have five series, each containing five persons—if indeed that word is acceptable to Lamaist theology. To take one series. The original Buddhahood evolves Amitâbha, the contemplative Buddha of measureless light, who is said to be incarnate in the Tashi-Lama of Tashi-Lhunpo. From Amitâbha issue the adorned or active reflex Amitâyus, the Buddha of measureless life, represented as crowned and wearing jewels; the Bodhisattva, or spiritual son, Avalokita, who is incarnate in the Grand Lama; the human reflex Gotama, or Sakya Muni, who has a status different from a mere incarnation; and finally a female reflex, a form of Târâ"

Lamaism rejected cruel ceremonies and animal sacrifices, says the writer, but the Tibetan imagination runs wild in descriptions

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and delineations of grotesque and terrific deities. Sometimes, we are told, an attempt is made to give these monstrous fancies a logical place in the system by calling them "tutelary fiends," and representing them as the destroyers of the enemies of orthodoxy. Another growth on Tibetan soil was the hierarchy, which was established by Kublai Khan, whose grandfather conquered Tibet in the beginning of the thirteenth century. But the most celebrated Tibetan reformer was Tsong-kha-pa, who belongs to the early part of the fifteenth century, and who, it is surmised, may have come in contact with Roman Catholic missionaries in his youth. Sir Charles writes of him as follows:

"He reorganized the reformed sect founded by Atîsha; and the system and discipline which he introduced were so superior to those of other bodies that the Ge-lug-pa, or 'virtuous order,' as his sect is called, has ever since been the established Church of Tibet. He appears to have made no important changes of doctrine, but to have introduced a new ritual and new and stricter monastic rules. He prescribed yellow robes and caps for his followers, whence they are called Yellow-caps, as distinguished from the Red-caps or unreformed Lamaist sects, and the Black-caps, or heathen Bönpa. Under his auspices were built the three great monasteries of Gah-ldan, Debung, and Serra near Lhasa, which thus became a great ecclesiastical center, tho previously celebrated only for its ancient shrine, the Jo-Khang. He appointed his nephew Geden-dub chief of the Ge-lug-pa sect; and this is the office which developed into the Grand or Dalai-Lama. The Grand Lamaship, however, as we know it, was created by the fifth head of the sect, Lo-zang, surnamed the Eloquent, who assumed office in 1640. It is clear that he was a great personality, whose name has remained almost unknown to history on account of the obscurity of the country in which he played so considerable a part. His achievements were equally remarkable in theology and politics, for he declared himself to be an incarnation of Avalokita, and made himself practically king of Tibet. He had also the papal taste for art and architecture."

Turning to "the remarkable similarity" between the ceremonies of Lamaism and of the Roman Catholic Church, Sir Charles Eliot says:

"The altars with lights, flowers, and images sometimes resembling the Madonna, the vestments and miters, the chanting of the service by choirs arranged opposite one another, the use of holy water and incense, and of gestures like those employed to make the sign of the cross and give the benediction, are among the many points in common. This resemblance is no doubt largely the result of coincidence and due to the theory of public worship held by both Buddhism and Roman Catholicism, namely, that it is an edifying ceremony performed before a congregation. We are familiar with this idea in Western Europe, but it is not usual in Asiatic religions. Buddhism early conceived the idea of gathering the people together in sacred buildings, influencing them by statues and pictures which, tho artistic, were also moral and instructive, and performing ceremonies designed to attract mankind rather than to please the gods. This explains the similarity between the two rituals, but it also facilitates borrowing; and, if we consider that the usages of modern Lamaism are based on the ordinances of Tsong-kha-pa, who came from a part of Eastern China where Catholic missions were established, it is probable that he more or less consciously imitated what he had seen in Christian churches. The result is what one would expect from such imitation. The meaning and explanation of the ceremonies is quite different. The ritual is appropriate from the Lamaist point of view, but one does not see why, if it grew up independently, the superficial resemblances to the Roman rite are so great. For instance, the ceremony called by Colonel Waddell the Eucharist of Lamaism is really the administration of magic pills and some native spirit with the view of giving long life to the recipient. Such pills and potions are common in many parts of the world, but probably they are not associated anywhere else with a ceremony externally resembling the consecration and administration of the sacramental elements. It is possible, too, that Lamaism may have been affected by Nestorian influences before the arrival of Roman Catholic missionaries."

The Tibetan Bible, which has the doubtful advantage of being the largest in the world, consists, we are told, of two huge religious encyclopedias, comprising in all 333 volumes. Sir Charles says, in conclusion:

"Lamaism is admittedly an extremely corrupt form of Buddhism, and, to be just, it must be compared, not with any of the great Christian sects, but with such exceptional perversions of Christianity as the Abyssinian Church or Mormonism, in which a few Christian ideas are mixed up with a mass of alien superstition and twaddle. It is not so much that Lamaism has had 'a debasing influence,' for it has clearly humanized the somewhat barbarous character of the early Tibetans, but that Buddhism has been debased by being professed by very ignorant people in an out-of-the-way corner of the world. But it is not likely that any other religion would have fared better, as witness the fate of Christianity in Abyssinia."

Religious Equality Growing in England.—This year *The Liberator*, a British journal established in 1835 by the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, celebrates its sixtieth anniversary—an event which gives occasion for a remarkable record of progress, says the New York *Outlook*. In 1851 the churches of the Establishment had, in round numbers, a million more sittings than the Free churches; while in 1904 the Free churches had the extra million. Of the society of which *The Liberator* is the organ *The Outlook* goes on to say:

"The early history of this society parallels that of the anti-slavery societies in our own country, when Mr. Garrison published his *Liberator* in Boston. Vituperation and persecution were its common fare. Social ostracism and the boycott were constantly employed against it. To-day it has won to its principles many of the laity and the clergy of the Established Church. Beginning with the Act of 1856, admitting Nonconformists to degrees in Cambridge University, twenty-eight acts which it has advocated have been carried through Parliament. Of this record *The Spectator*, a supporter of the Establishment, says that it may well be envied by the supporters of other special interests. Four of these acts were in amendment of burial laws. Fifty years ago no Nonconformist could be buried in a churchyard except with the Anglican Church service, while Quakers and the unbaptized children of Baptists could not be buried with any service at all. When the Rev. Dr. Fletcher wished to present Queen Victoria with a copy of the sermon he had preached and published on the prince's birth, the Lord Chamberlain, through whom it had been forwarded, returned it, stating that, as it was not sanctioned by the Established Church, it was inconsistent with his public duty to present it to her Majesty. Quite a different sort of churchman was Mr. Gladstone, who in his riper years concurred with Liberationist principles so far as to carry through the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869. Quite different, too, is the spirit of King Edward, who has contributed to the erection of Nonconformist chapels on his estate. The uphill struggle for religious equality has been at every point a winning struggle. Manifestations of a fraternal spirit between Anglicans and Free Churchmen have begun to abound."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Baptist World Congress, which recently closed in London, marked, according to *The Evening Post* (New York) a forward step and bound together the Baptists of the world in a closer relation than had been deemed possible. At this congress was organized the Baptist World Alliance, which will be to the Baptist of the world what the newly organized General Convention of Baptists of North America will be to the Baptists of this country and Canada—an organization for conference and discussion, but without legislative authority. Its deliberations will probably have great weight with the denomination. The next meeting of the Baptist World Alliance, it is generally conceded, will be held in this country, the year being 1910, and the place to be decided by the executive committee.

DR. ROBERT JOHNSON, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church at Montreal, during a recent visit to England was interviewed on religious conditions in Canada. On the question of church union he said, according to *The British Weekly*: "The question which, above all others, interests us at present is the union between the three denominations. This movement has advanced with a swiftness which has surprised us all. The older leaders have shown themselves especially cordial. We are anxious above all things to avoid in the new provinces that overlapping of church life which is so common in the other districts. For example, there is in the Province of Quebec, a town of five thousand inhabitants, of whom 4,500 are Roman Catholics, ministered to by one church. The remaining 500 are served by five different denominations. I do not anticipate organic union in the near future, but I am hopeful that, ere long, we shall contrive some form of federation which will effectively adapt our work to the population."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

FRENCH NAVY'S INVASION OF ENGLAND.

IT might be thought sufficient to make the heroic Nelson turn in his coffin, to see the French tricolor flying at the masthead of his flagship the *Victory* in Portsmouth harbor, and to hear the strains of the "Marseillaise" echoing from her decks. And such features formed the climax of the gathering of French and English fleets in the English port. Yet it seems to be the opinion of the foreign press that the presence of the French fleet in an English haven was one more sign of the return of the Saturnian age—a better age—an age of peace and international unity—"auspicium melioris ævi," according to the motto of the order of Michael and George conferred by King Edward on the French admirals in command.

ADMIRAL CAILLARD,
Who commanded the French fleet, which recently visited Portsmouth.

The tone of the press is not, however, unanimous. Some look upon the entertainment of the French fleet in England as a sentimental confirmation of the *entente cordiale*. Other papers consider that only the future can decide its significance, while Germany, like the elder brother in the parable, is morose and suspicious, hears the sound of the music and dancing, and "refuses to come in."

Among the comments of the French press that of the *Temps* (Paris) speaks of the difference between the meetings of emperors and kings and the meetings of their people. Rulers represent but a small part of public opinion. There was excitement, but not enthusiasm over the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser at Bjoerkoe. The article proceeds with serious words of warning as follows:

"There are dangers, however, looming ahead for the Franco-English *entente* from too zealous friends who desire to give to the agreement of April, 1904, a bearing and an influence which it did not possess at the time of its ratification. . . . The *entente* answers for the moment to the well-understood interests of both nations. If these interests expand simultaneously in the same direction, the accord will tend to develop naturally."

Great enthusiasm is expressed by the *Siècle* (Paris), according to which the meeting at Portsmouth is "a happy historic event"; "a grand demonstration of friendship between France and Great Britain." "The English alliance," continues the writer, "is the one that suits Liberals, Intellectuals, and a Republic, for England is essentially Liberal." The same journal dwells on the essentially pacific character of the *entente*. In this opinion it is joined by Mr. Jaurès, in the *Humanité* (Paris), while the *Lanterne* (Paris) declares it "unnecessary that this *entente* should imply any idea of hostility toward another nation." The festivities, according to the *Rappel* (Paris) are "festivities of peace," and the *Petit Parisien* exclaims with enthusiasm:

"This fraternal contact of two fleets, which had so long appeared to menace one another, presents aspects of grandeur that strike not only the two friendly nations, but all civilized peoples as well."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), after saying that France was compelled by Germany's Moroccan policy to seek closer friendship with England, adds:

"This appears to-day to be the only course which subserves France's real interests, and to this circumstance the festivities at Portsmouth owe so considerable an importance. They are, in fact, to be considered as a confirmation of the *entente cordiale*, and they seem to foretell an alliance of even a closer kind."

SIR JOHN A. FISHER,
Commander of the English fleet.

KING EDWARD,
In the uniform as Admiral of England in which he received and reviewed the united fleets.

The *Journal des Débats* is particularly struck by the fact that the French navy was entertained by the English Parliament—"Mother of Parliaments" in Westminster Hall—which entertainment "by a body enslaved by precedent made a new precedent" and was "a distinguished proof of the sincerity of the sentiments with which the representatives of the English people regarded the French people."

Little importance is attached to the event by the *Tribuna* (Rome), the great organ of the government, which says:

"Diplomats and statesmen find in these festivities something empty and perfunctory. To them nothing is of any importance in international politics excepting documents duly registered and deposited in the archives. . . . The *entente cordiale* is at present no more than a magnificent flower, and it will depend upon conditions and circumstances of the future whether the flower will develop into fruit."

The English papers are naturally enthusiastic. *The Times* (London) somewhat pompously speaks of the event as indicating the fundamental unity between the two nations. It says:

"The striking reception which awaited the French fleet at Cowes yesterday is but a foretaste of the national welcome which will greet them throughout their return visit to our shores. There is no foreign nation which has played so great a part in our his-

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tory or which has exercised so profound an influence over our civilization, our literature, our art, and our manners as our French neighbors. . . . From the days of the Norman Conquest and before it, the two nations have helped to make each other what they are. They have shaped each other's destinies in war. They have molded each other's character in peace. They have fought fiercely and stubbornly by sea and land in almost every quarter of the globe. . . . When the war fever has burnt most fiercely, Englishmen and Frenchmen have ever felt that the enemies they confronted were gallant and honorable foes. When the fever has subsided that feeling has always made it easy for them to come together as good friends."

The Daily Telegraph (London) remarks:

"The friendship now existing between England and France is, we believe, as close and perfect as international friendship can be . . . . but this understanding is not an alliance against any third or fourth party. It is a menace to none, and they serve very ill the interests of the *entente* who seek to interpret Anglo-French friendship as possessing either a defensive or an offensive relation toward any great Continental Power."

The Standard (London) and *The Daily News* (London) echo the auguries of peace and disclaim all feelings of hostility as connected with these festivities in regard to any other European Power—a position which is thus stated by *The Saturday Review* (London):

"They who would read into the demonstration an intimation of hostility to any other Power will only injure the good understanding they are anxious to parade before the world if they insist on making it mean more. It is the last thing intended by France that her friendship with us should be taken as a defiance to Germany or an intimation to Russia that she can do without her."

But German papers speak in a different tone. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares, as if it saw blood in the eye of the merrymakers at Portsmouth:

"There is nothing particularly interesting to us in the *entente cordiale* of the two great Western European Powers. The nightmare fear of a blockade and the specter of invasion do not alarm us. If the passionate aspiration of French Chauvinism "On to Berlin!" ever reached fulfilment, a victorious sea-fight would not help us; and if our armies invest Paris no naval successes of France, whatever allies she had, would cause us any inquietude. The gaining of a sea-fight has no essential result, unless followed by successful operations on land. . . . The great review of the fleets of France and England at Portsmouth can not possibly be the occasion of uneasiness to us."

"A mere summer fête, utterly without political point" is the verdict of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on the meeting of the fleets, and that journal continues, in language which plainly indicates that the writer considered it of especial and important "political point":

"Such indeed it has been styled by to-day's and yesterday's papers, which declare that the Franco-English naval celebration is no demonstration of hostility against any third power Political leaders in England rejoice that an end at last has been put to the persistent misunderstandings with France—that is the chief significance of the *entente cordiale* in English opinion. It is also a ground of satisfaction to Englishmen, that Russia's ally has in a critical moment become England's friend. Russia is the most dreaded rival, and most powerful of England's antagonists in the East, and English statesmen rightly or wrongly suspect that the Indian Empire is constantly threatened by Russia. Any suspicions which may have arisen between Germany and England are of utter insignificance side by side with this constant anxiety about the future of India."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) contents itself with mentioning that the English press deprecate any interpretation of the incident which may imply hostility to Germany, and adds: "When the meeting announced to take place between King Edward and Kaiser William actually occurs we shall look upon it as in no small measure brought about by these reassuring utterances."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BALFOUR'S PLIGHT AS THE FRENCH VIEW IT.

MR. GREGSBURY, M.P., who pleaded to Pugstyles his pure patriotism as the reason why he did not retire from Parliament, is taken by Francis de Pressensé, in *L'Européen* (Paris) as the counterpart of Premier Balfour. He puts into the mouth of the English minister the well-known words from Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." "Actuated by no personal motives, but moved only by high and great considerations, which I will not attempt to explain, for they are really above the comprehension of those who have not made themselves masters, as I have, of the intricate and arduous study of politics; I would rather keep my seat, and intend doing so." Mr. Pressensé proceeds:

"Like this honorable member, Mr. Balfour sits glued to his seat, clinging to power with invincible obstinacy. In vain have the

MUTILATION BEFORE DECAPITATION.

WALTER LONG—"Shall we have his head?"
BALFOUR—"No the right arm will do this time."
—*The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

EVERY BATSMAN HIS OWN UMPIRE.
—*Mirror* (London).

BALFOURIAN TACTICS.

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by-elections of the past three years reduced his majority from 150 tol ess than 60, thus plainly showing that the country is heartily tired of a government of reaction. In vain have most of his colleagues, all those at least of reputation and influence, left the ministry as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's protection campaign, resigning in favor of mediocrities like Arnold-Forster, Lyttelton, Akers-Douglas, and Long. . . . Mr. Balfour pays no attention to trifles like these. He has declared officially in the House of Commons that he sees nothing in all these circumstances that should suggest either his retirement or the dissolution of Parliament."

Mr. Pressensé goes on to say that even after his defeat on the Irish land question the present premier vainly attempts to find a precedent for his conduct in refusing to resign in the cases of Lord Melbourne in 1839, Lord John Russell in 1840, and Sir Robert Peel in 1846. He especially dwells on the circumstances of Gladstone's retention of office in 1874, under which example Balfour would shelter himself. But Gladstone was actuated, he says, by different motives. To quote:

"Mr. Balfour has acted in a very different spirit. Nothing is more astonishing than his resolution to sit it out and to prolong as far as possible beyond measure the days of a discredited Parliament. Even judging him from the narrow standpoint of his influence with the House, we must allow that he has lost all authority over his followers. The present session has shown a long series of humiliations. Nothing can equal its legislative sterility."

He cites the Redistribution bill which he represents Mr. Gerald Balfour, the instrument of the premier's "Machiavelism," as trying to sneak through the House. He accuses the premier of nepotism, and of encouraging Joseph Chamberlain, with his "crusade of neo-protectionism," to introduce into the English parliamentary system the American "caucus" and "log-rolling." He speaks of Chamberlain as follows:

"Mr. Chamberlain has also introduced a new method. He is now acclimatizing the pseudo-democratic methods of the caucus, and the lobbyist, and other American inventions. He is paving the way for a revolution, the consequences of which will be wide-reaching. In leading the protection crusade, it will be found that he has, without knowing it or intending it, labored for the institution of socialism . . . and like Mr. Balfour to have razed to the ground the antique and majestic edifice of 'The Mother of Parliaments,' not for the advantage of an imperialistic and chauvinistic Cæsarism, but in order to make room for the new theories of a self-centered democracy."

He accuses Mr. Balfour with his "unparalleled cynicism," his "systematic impertinence," with having destroyed the spirit of true parliamentary government. He enumerates as among his mistakes the mismanagement of South Africa, by which large properties have been delivered over to exploiters, with no return to the mother country, and coolie slavery introduced. He blames his tinkering with the school system established in 1870, and declares he has destroyed the British army, and increased the war budget twofold. Balfour has, moreover, encouraged the press in their tirades against Germany.

Finally, he asks, what is Mr. Balfour's object in remaining in office, and says:

"What irresistible motive compels him to cling to power under the present circumstances?

"It certainly is not position or emolument which induces him to do so. It is only fair to such a man to believe his wealth, his rank, the charms of an aristocratic life, and his intellectual tastes make such low motives impossible. No! he is victim to a condition of mind which is too often met with in those whom the long and unbroken favor of fortune has maintained too long in power."

In a word, he feels the illusion from which other British statesmen, such as Pitt, Liverpool, and Wellington suffered. In the words of Mr. Pressensé:

"These statesmen ended by imagining that they were established at the head of affairs by a law of nature, and that the safety of the country would be endangered by their removal. Altho he has never expressly said so, it is evident that this is Mr. Balfour's as well as Lord Lansdowne's opinion with regard to themselves, and that is why they so readily eat crow, and take so many humiliations rather than give the country a chance to express its mind."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY AND PARTY SPIRIT.

PARTY spirit of all kinds in political affairs is the bugbear of the Czar. Whether the party is for him or against him makes no difference; like the Fool in "Lear," he would cry to all the live eels in the pie, "Down, wantons, down!"

This system of repression, according to foreign exchanges, is producing many defections from the Absolutist Party, while it is

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

urging to madness the Revolutionists. At present these two parties, we learn from the European press, are flying at each other's throats, and this internecine war, we are told, is a sign of life which augurs well.

"The good as well as the bad spirits in Russia have awoke from their long sleep," says Romanow in the *Ruthenische Revue* (Vienna), "and are passionately waging a war of life and death. This battle is a good sign for the movement toward freedom in Russia." He goes on to say that nothing is so dreaded by the Czar and the representatives of autocracy in Russia as the existence of political partizanship. They wish to see no single frog stir in the pool while the stork of Czarism peacefully devours its subjects. They wish for absolute political stagnation. Even the "Patriots" and Slavophils, the supporters of absolutism, are repressed. Popular poets and anti-Semites, who celebrate the praises of autocracy, are crushed under the iron heel. To quote:

"During the past century the Russian Slavophils, who support the claims of absolutism, have received as little consideration from the Government as, for example, the Moderate Liberals. The government of a Nicholas I. could not permit Kirejewskij, a stanch supporter of despotism, to publish his collection of 'Popular Songs,' a book which might prove 'dangerous.' During the reign of Alexander II., such people as Aksakow, Samarin, Chomiakow, all sincere Absolutists, suffered much from the Government. Even now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, people of the stripe of Scharapow, a Slavophil, Absolutist, and anti-Semite, are compelled to get their intellectual products printed at Berlin, as it is impossible for them to do so in Russia."

The reason of this, he goes on to remark, is that the Government frowns on popular discussion. "If one man can speak another can answer him, and it is much more convenient, much more

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peaceful, when all keep silence; and the silence of the grave is always the best atmosphere for absolutism." When a deputation of these "Patriots," as they are called, waited upon the Czar on July 4, they were received with juggling words, he says—"words that said nothing." Yet the deputation in their address flattered the Czar's most extreme prepossessions. They said: "In the name of a great number of your subjects, we beg you will conclude no peace inglorious for Russia." "You need men; take them; there are thousands of us ready to die for Russia. You need means; there is no taxation we will not submit to." Romanow sums up all by saying:

"Absolutism dreads even its own adherents and would like to get rid of them. That indeed is a moderately easy task, for among the supporters of Absolutism stand many wavering and discordant

BJOERKOE AGAIN.

FRANCE—"What new picture is that you have, my dear ally."
THE CZAR—"I do not know."
FRANCE—"I do!" —*Rire* (Paris).

elements. But the great majority of the people repudiate the autocracy and thirst for freedom. Unless this thirst is slaked, a method will be discovered by which the people will secure freedom for themselves."

What this method is likely to be is outlined by E. Roubanovitch, the Parisian delegate of the Russian Revolutionary party, in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). While absolutism hates "the conflict of ideas," there is a political party in Russia, known formerly as *Narodnaïa Volia* (the will of the people) and at present called the Socialistic Revolutionary party, which is sometimes confounded with the Anarchists, for it believes and practises terrorism. The position taken with regard to terrorism is thus illustrated by Mr. Roubanovitch:

"The Red Terror of our Executive Committee is merely an answer to the White Terror of the Government. If the latter had never prevailed, the former would never have appeared. . . . After the assassination of Alexander II. in 1881, this party addressed to his son and successor, Alexander III., their celebrated appeal: 'As soon as the supreme power ceases to be arbitrary, and has honestly decided on convoking a National Assembly, the peaceful conflict of ideas will replace the violence which is as distasteful to us as it is to your adherents.'"

The writer also quotes the rebuke administered by the Narodnaïa Volia Party to the American people for the assassination of President Garfield, "in a country where the liberty of the individual rendered possible an open conflict of ideas, and where the will of the people not only made laws, but chose those who were to carry them into effect." The political program of the Party is thus stated by Mr. Roubanovitch:

"The Party, in setting out upon its revolutionary campaign against the autocracy, has taken, as its main ground of contention, the demand for an immediate convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, freely elected, by means of a direct vote, equal and secret, cast by all persons without distinction of sex, class, nationality, or religion—so that the régime of Absolutism may thus be dissolved and the present political order transformed in every department. And since the Party proposes to defend its program, it feels itself compelled to put it immediately into operation during the revolutionary ferment—as the expression of the urgent needs of an immense majority of the Russian people, namely, the proletariat working and peasant classes."

The writer proceeds to defend the terrorist method of the Party, as involving merely "acts of legitimate defense." He advises that such a method should be organized and systematized. The propaganda and agitation of the Party have so far been successful. The organization has been begun by the appointment of local committees, of which he speaks as follows:

"To fill the masses with true revolutionary spirit, to prepare an efficient insurrectionary army against the monstrous régime of unlimited irresponsibility—such is the task of the Socialistic Revolutionary party. The multiplex life of Russia, with its multiplex phases, has to be imbued with the spirit of this end and object. Terrorism is merely a provisional and passing feature of the movement, and is only employed by the party as a difficult duty imposed by the exceptional historic conditions of contemporaneous Russian life."

As Czarism meets the Patriots and their servile adulation with coldness, snubs, or equivocating words, so, says this writer, against the Social Revolutionists it wages the bitterest, bloodiest war. The politically recalcitrant are treated with cruel outrage, beaten and tortured in prison; women and girls suffer unmentionable indignities; the knout drives many to suicide. "The Russian Government thinks that it will thus crush the spirit of revolt; . . . but the result is just the contrary, and the reply to these persecutions is delivered in the only language the Government can understand—the language of arms."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Improvement in Immigration.—Providence, as Emerson noted, often wrests the attainment of its own ends from the strivings of selfishness. A recent instance of how man, in pursuing his own interest, sometimes unintentionally furthers civilization is given in *L'Illustration* (Paris), July 29, under the heading "The Weal of the Pocketbook and Social Progress," as follows:

"We know that an extremely severe medical examination is imposed upon immigrants to the United States, and that entrance into that country is pitilessly denied to those who seem even merely puny and sickly. The result of this examination is that the ocean transportation companies must return to their countries, at their own cost, rejected immigrants. To avoid this expense, the companies of the various countries have decided to take all the precautions necessary for protecting the health of their passengers. Thus at Hamburg a company has had great halls built to shelter emigrants during their stay in the port before their embarkation; and, the results having been favorably recognized, they are going to build booths capable of containing each 120 beds, arranged in accordance with the rules of up-to-date hygiene, each group of four booths to be provided with a special booth fitted up as a laundry, with vapor baths, etc. We know, on the other hand, that the establishment of sanatoriums for consumptives had its origin in Germany in similar anxieties on the part of the insurance companies. Thus it is that the care of the pocketbook is still the surest motive power of social progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIFE'S IRONY.—"Contemporary custom has never been more ironical," declares the *Sonnund Montag Zeitung* (Vienna), "than when it gave the German Emperor the title of 'war lord' and to the Czar the title of 'peace emperor.'"

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE TRAVAIL OF A POET.

THE DIVINE FIRE. By May Sinclair. Cloth, 597 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

"THE Divine Fire" is a novel which towers above the crowded ranks of contemporary fiction as Diana above her nymphs. It commands the attention which a work of fiction ever will when it contains the spirited analysis of a singular and beautiful human nature, something more apart in compelling graciousness than the lovely perfection of a Greek Temple. The title alludes to Poetry, that creative gift which is born, not acquired. Miss Sinclair assists at its evolution with the *flair* of a Greek tragedian for such subtle exigencies, and a conscientious nicety in regard to proportions and ethical values. She is sympathetic, but almost manlike in her analysis. There is tragedy galore in this massive book of six hundred pages, but it is moral, not physical; tho Savage Keith Rickmann had his poignant share of corporal afflictions. The Divine Fire is a consuming flame with him and in its leaping aspiration to the empyrean shakes the carnal vessel in which it is incandescent most lamentably. Moreover, this young man of twenty-three had not a little coarse clay in his make-up, so thoroughly human was he, which the aforesaid fire in lieu of devouring, turned into brick that weighed heavily on his exquisite immaterial fiber.

MAY SINCLAIR.

When some one at the Junior Journalists' Club asked Horace Jewdwine "what Rickmann was like," that most preciously critical Cambridge professor felt his incompetency to define him. "If," said he, "you can imagine the soul of a young Sophocles, battling with that of a—of a Junior Journalist, in the body of a dissipated little Cockney—" whereupon his hearers declared it was too much for the imagination. Maddox, the brilliant light of *The Planet*, succinctly declared Rickmann "might be a bit of a bounder when he's sober, but he's a perfect little gentleman when drunk. Softens him down somehow."

Rickmann is another John Keats, in short, but more strenuous, more red-blooded, and with better staying power than that Parnassian orchid. The elaboration of such an exotic heterogeneity is no slight task for a writer, but Miss Sinclair has bodied it forth, if not flawlessly, at least, logically and comprehensively, and the result is a very beautiful human product. The love interest is intense. This young cockney Hellenist, who dropped his aitches, finds in Lucia Harden the most exquisite of gentlewomen, his very affinity! But his progress toward possession of her is a Via Dolorosa, a "Pilgrim's Progress" of Love.

Miss Sinclair suggests several master fictionists, but withal is very individual, with pronounced and great merits, despite a certain faultiness, which may justly, rather than generously, be ignored. She is like George Eliot in making the minor characters stand forth with cameo precision, while there is some elusiveness of grasp as to the leading ones. In the dreadful "boarding-house" stage of poor Rickmann's career, in his frankly erotic dalliance with Poppy Grace, and in his sad betrothal to Flossie Walker, there is a familiar savor of Dickens. Again, the moral situation in which Rickmann is placed in regard to the purchase of the Harden library has the color of Henry James's striated psychology. But in the main, Miss Sinclair's style has a distinct charm for the reader, apart from the engrossing interest of the character-drawing, the somewhat exalted note of the plot and the intense story interest.

Like George Sand, George Eliot, and Madame de Staël, Miss Sinclair has a flavor of vividity which suggests the masculine. And this, altho the *motif*, the refined character of the sentiment, dominating Lucia and Rickmann, the principles which are controlling factors in the latter's career and attitude toward life, are exquisite in their quality and spirituality, and breathe a delicacy, almost preciocity, not necessarily, but indubitably, feminine.

In a word, in "The Divine Fire" Miss Sinclair has produced a singularly good novel. The aim is high, the treatment is eminently appropriate, the interest absorbing, and in the young poet, Rickmann, and the fine-fibered girl, Lucia Harden, she has enriched fiction with two noble but thoroughly human figures. Lucia is more convincing, possibly because not so unusual a specimen of human nature. One thing: the more attentively and appreciatively "The Divine Fire" is read, the more keenly will its distinguished merit be felt and the more gratefully recognized. In the realization of the poet, Miss Sinclair has had the courage to bare the very human weaknesses, which sometimes endear a fine nature more than a colder, less human integrity.

Possibly, to the critic disturbed by the crease in the rose-leaf, it may seem as if Horace Jewdwine is ultra-elaborated and more insisted on than his part in the action demands. He is accorded almost as much attention as the fiery-souled young Rickmann, tho his fundamental purpose as a figure in the tale is as a foil to the poet whose virtues shine as much more gloriously by contrast. But the art with which Miss Sinclair reduces his pretentiously brilliant personality to a dry pod in which his frustrated conceit settles pitiably, is too clever to wish curtailment in the exposition. He is akin to Casaubon, in "Middlemarch."

The press of America pay much more attention to Miss Sinclair's novel than do the press of her own country. The London *Spectator* says her story is "far above the level of contemporary fiction," but refers to her as "Mrs." Sinclair. *Punch* thinks that our warmer appreciation of the book is due to our "vastly wider reading public" and our "keener *flair* for genius." *The Bookman*, *The Dial*, *The Critic*, *The Atlantic Monthly* and *The Reader Magazine*, not to mention many daily newspapers, publish reviews of this novel in which it is spoken of as a "work of genius," "one of the most powerful novels of the year," etc. The Boston *Transcript*, however, calls the story "a curious compound of genius and the commonplace," and the Chicago *Record-Herald*, after expressing regret that the story is "so sordid, so grim, so repelling," suggests that "the literary chances of the writer will be vastly improved by earnest efforts toward brevity, condensation, and a more cheerful point of view."

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS.

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS. By F. Berkeley Smith. Cloth, 280 pp. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

THIS book is the third of a trilogy of light-hearted volumes. It follows "The Real Latin Quarter" and "How Paris Amuses Itself," by F. Berkeley Smith. The present volume is illustrated with clever sketches by Mr. Smith, G. de Gyllenhammar, Cardona, and others and has a charming colored frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith, the author's father. The style of the author matches its subject. Mr. Smith is not only an enthusiastic lover of Paris but he can express this taste for the perfection of worldly joys in a voice of exquisite timbre. He conveys the traditional effervescent quality of the mundane and rural France of the pleasure-seeker—he is a tourist, frivolous, tender, sprightly, and gracefully cynical by turns. The chapters describe Trouville, Parisian Sundays, Bohemians at large, St. Cloud, the Fête des Fleurs and Monte Carlo. In every chapter, on almost every page, are scattered bits of romance, sentiment, pathos, little gems polished by an observer who has imagination. The author has a pretty gift of touching upon pathos without pain; he knows the depths, and he puts whole romances into a phrase, in a manner of laughter, yet with sympathy.

The light cynicism of this came from Trouville itself:

"'Faîtes vos jeux!' cries the wiry little croupier, and the chairs about the green cloth are greedily occupied by waiting victims; and whether you are drawn into the maw of the race-track at Deauville, or ruined at baccarat at the Casino, or have your fortune and your heart shattered by a leopard in a gown from Paquin, you can at least take your shattered carcass with you as far as the express for Paris. You will pass out of Trouville as unnoticed as the shell of a dead shrimp washed up on the beach."

F. BERKELEY SMITH.

Here is a delightful sketch of the type of young Frenchman who stands for the best in France. It is in Normandy and he has arrived at the inn in his automobile.

"He had the unmistakable air of a thoroughbred about him. His automobile was a modest one and he was his own chauffeur. He is entertaining friends from a neighboring villa to-night and you will find him, immaculate in pumps and smoking-jacket, dining in the courtyard. To-morrow morning you might mistake him for a steam-fitter, for he will be flat on his back in his blue overalls under his machine, manipulating a greasy wrench."

The rapid joys of the *grande monde*, unaware of seriousness, are playfully depicted, a little reminiscent of Thackeray, yet less British, more Latin in graphic brevity. From the dedication to his wife, "The Dearest Parisienne I know," to the picture of an umbrella and a much-labeled trunk, figuring as l'envoi, the author writes himself an expert and appreciative Parisian.

While the New York *Sun* remarks rather sarcastically that "this book will provide many people with just the kind of misinformation about Paris and the French that they crave for," and while *The Evening Sun*

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calls it "quite incredibly tiresome," the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* finds it "fascinating," and *The World* finds it "altogether delightful." The New York *Press* says: "This is an ideal book for summer reading."

THE SOULFUL STORY OF A MAN.

JÖRN UHL. By Gustav Frenssen. Cloth, 416 pp. Price, $1.50. Dana Estes & Co.

JÖRN UHL is a great story. It tells what a North German farmer lad did with Life. The beauty of the book is that a clean, simple human being hewed his way through the trials that wait on human existence so manfully, and wrenched from them the highest victory that is to be obtained from such a struggle. It is the sweet sanity, the unassuming courage, the pathos of the rectitude, which "wins out" because of its innate strength without eye to personal glory, scarcely with heed to its own potency, and no glancing at merit as support. One may easily grasp the feeling with which the Christian martyr laid down life amid torments. He was filled with a vivid perception of the Man-God through loving loyalty for whom he gave all he had, with conviction that he would pass, after a brief agony, into endless happiness with that Lord and Master who had given His life for him. But a human being who works valiantly, doggedly, and with no encouragement, in obedience to an ideal and standard of conduct obscurely bodied forth, tho ethically gripping his very soul, is a most touching spectacle and wondrously good as a human product and an example. It is doing the best one can with what one has.

Such was this North German boy, Jörn Uhl. Frenssen tells his history with unique power. He tells it from his own soul. He is a vivisector of his subject's soul. He probes to the primitive springs of action and of feeling. The style is just the vesture which such truth would seem to demand. It is direct, primitive, as a rule, bald. It is also live, searching, and moving. The work stirred Germany as no other modern novel has done, and has received the most flattering criticism from the foreign press. However alien the atmosphere and physical endowment of the story, the humanity and bedrock truth of the narration make the reader appreciative of them. Nothing can better illustrate the homogeneity of humans than a work like this. It is long, it is not light reading, not an exciting story. There are some who will rate it as a bore, and there are far more who will be repelled by its gloom and needless discursiveness. One who can not grasp the beauty, which the author's vision does not lose for an instant, of a human being who is aiming straight and high, unremittingly, in the face of every sort of discouragement, must needs fail to appreciate Jörn Uhl, "one of the finest and strongest figures in German fiction of the past and the present," as the critic of the *Westminster Gazette* says.

Klaus Uhl, Jörn's father, is a well-to-do Holstein farmer with three big boys, besides the little three-year-old Jürgen, or Jörn. He has a fine farm and the Uhls are an old family with established means. But the drinking, gambling father, whom the three grown-up boys are imitating, is making ducks and drakes of the property. At one of his wassailing parties, the mother is confined and dies in giving birth to a daughter, Elsbe, because of the neglect of her drunken husband and sons. Jörn becomes the savior of the old farm, or does his utmost to be that. But in spite of him, bad crops and the burning of the old farmhouse leave him bankrupt and—free. His first wife dies, and in his second one he finds his heart's companion and peace.

That is the story. But the characters and the marsh-land and the farm live for you as vividly as do the characters in "Middlemarch." Wietan Penn, the maid servant, has second-sight, and tells the children odd fairy-stories. Amid the freshly colored commonplaces of life and action, the author inserts a more pretentious passage, the battle of Gravelotte, in which Jörn has part as a soldier. This has been inordinately praised.

The Westminster Gazette gives two columns to its review of Jörn Uhl and concludes: "We have known of no finer [story] in modern German fiction." *The Sun* says "the book has no quality save its gloominess to distinguish it from dozens of other German novels," adding, with saving modesty, "so far as we can see." The Chicago *Tribune* says, with more truth, "so catholic is the book that no reader of sensibility can be indifferent to its inner significance, or fail to see much in it that corresponds with his own life progress." *The Evening Post* finds it "not difficult to understand why this book took Germany by storm," and ascribes it to disgust of the ordinary literary grist. "It struck the right note at the right moment." *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* says it is "powerful rather than original, thoughtful rather than striking, . . . the culmination, not the creation, of a genre." The New York *Times* declares "no man, not a German, can read it understandingly. Yet even an American may feel the thing in it which has so stirred the German public." The *Outlook* says "the reader is absorbed in quiet but intensely vivid pictures, full of real poetry and throbbing with convincing truth." The Philadelphia *Record* thinks it "must surely prove too Teutonic for most Anglo-Saxons. Its length, verbosity, and dun-colored atmosphere will doubtless be largely responsible for this state of affairs." The Boston *Advertiser* says the story "with its big simplicity, is striking from any standpoint." The New York *Press* declares it "a prosy story of a boy's self-sacrifice told in the manner of those dreary volumes which used to be considered suitable for Sunday-school libraries." *The Illustrated London News* finds the stamp of genius in it, and *The Academy* regards the Gravelotte episode as "the most perfect example of artistic impressionism which we remember to have read in any work of modern times." The Dundee *Advertiser* says it is "a masterpiece. It is as though written in blood."

Frenssen has been variously called a Dickens, a Goethe, "a kind of Richardson born by some anachronism into the time of Ibsen and Hauptmann," a German Ralph Connor, a Hans Andersen, and has been said to recall Shakespeare, Tolstoi, Victor Hugo, the author of "John Halifax," and Blackmore, in "Lorna Doone." Several find a likeness in "Jörn Uhl" to Sudermann's "Dame Care."

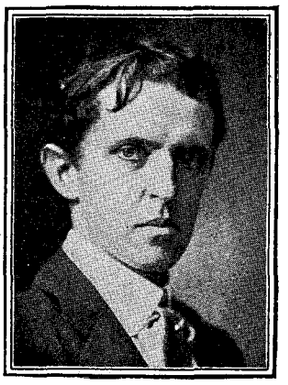
It may be added in conclusion that the translation, by F. S. Delmer, is very good, altho the employment of Scotch terms, "to suggest the provincial and rustic atmosphere of the story" seems not only bizarre but needless. It is not Scotch, but diverting, when these bread-and-butter young ones at play, say "He'll get *no end* of a shock!" "Do try and pull a different face;" or exclaim "My word!"

The most singular thing about this great story of a beautiful and courageous man is that it cost its author, who was a clergyman, the loss of his ministry! Small loss, indeed, since he will do more evangelizing by writing than by cultivating a petty Frisian parish.

SAILOR-MADE GIMCRACKS.

THE BELTED SEAS. By Arthur Colton. 12mo, 312 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

MR. COLTON may be, as the New York *Tribune* terms him, "a humorist, spontaneous, demure, droll," and his latest book may deserve the encomiums of the New York *Globe:* "produces an illusion which is the perfection of literary art"; of the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "with a human appeal, pathetic rather than comic"; and of the Chicago *Record-Herald:* "with no lack of quiet philosophy," yet one thing is certain, "The Belted Seas" is not a *work*, humorous, pathetic, artistic, or sententious, in the elevated sense of that term. It is a toy, very ingenious and puzzling, we must admit, but not a genuine specimen of literary handicraft. It resembles nothing so much as one of the gimcracks that sailors fashion in their idle time—a ship curiously fitted together within a bottle, for example. Mr. Colton can imagine novel situations, in fact he is so good a puzzle-maker that he always ends by stumping himself, and so is driven to some such pitiful solution as the breaking of the bottle to get the ship out. Thus one of his stories is of the "Hotel Helen Mar," a vessel that had been driven inland by a tidal wave, and was converted into a road-house. No real, story-telling use is made of this clever conceit by the author, who finally gets rid of it by inventing another earthquake to topple the hotel into a creek. The tale at least should have been merged into the other seismological motive of the author, the story of the earthquake-maker. Had the latter magician claimed the credit for bringing the ship-hotel inland, there would have been excellent material for a well-turned comedy in the form of a legal dispute over title.



ARTHUR COLTON.

Mr. Colton has undoubtedly studied sailors, but has studied them as a marine painter would, with an eye mainly to artistic values, subtle nuances, "atmosphere," and all that. The artistic spirits among his readers will be highly pleased with his gossamer fancies, but those who look for some sort of a "yarn" at the end of so much spinning will be sadly disappointed.

COUNT TOILSTOY, in a recent letter accepting membership in the Genevan Rousseau Society, wrote: "Rousseau has been my Master since I was fifteen. Rousseau and the Gospel have been the two great beneficient influences that have affected my life."

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A FRIEND of mine—a great horse lover and connoisseur—owned, a few years ago, one of the most charming mares that I have ever seen. He was justly proud of her and of her performances—a smooth, clean, frictionless gait that she could carry to a tremendous burst of speed that left most of the "good ones" in the rear and that without apparent effort.

One day a new horse came to town, and in the circles "around the store" where so many races and blue ribbons are won, some one remarked that he "liked the new horse better than Mabelle."

When my friend heard this he smilingly replied, "I am satisfied to have Mabelle be the standard by which my friends measure their horses—that is compliment enough to her and to my judgment and taste in horseflesh."

Somehow, my business seems to have become the standard of its kind.

When you send to me for cigars, economically it amounts to this: *I pay you for your trouble what you have been paying the retailer for his.*

In other words, by selling you cigars at wholesale prices, I permit you to keep the retailer's profit—which you have been paying for the convenience of buying "round the corner."

I sell cigars only in that way—direct, at factory prices.

I call a spade a spade, and I do not call any tobacco Havana or Sumatra unless it is genuine.

My whole proposition—tobacco, workmanship, factory methods—is open and above board.

I couldn't hope to make you believe in my cigars unless I were absolutely certain of them myself.

My Havana is not the kind that is grown simply to sell on the name—but is good Havana—clean selected stock and better grade than is put in any other cigars at equal prices.

My Sumatra is always genuine and of choice selection.

And when I say a cigar is hand-made it is hand-made and by skilful workmen.

My Panatela is my most popular size and shape. It is a full five-inch cigar, clear, clean, long Havana filler and selected genuine Sumatra wrapper. It is the equal of the usual cigar sold at ten cents straight, better than many. Yet my price is but $5.00 per 100, express paid. I make other cigars ranging in price from $4.00 to $15.00 per hundred—such as retail for about double my figures.

I publish a booklet entitled "Concerning Cigars," which gives some valuable information about tobacco and cigars in general and about Shivers' cigars in particular. It gives actual-size-and-shape illustrations of every cigar I make, with full descriptions and prices. It also tells something about my factory in Philadelphia, where every cigar that I sell is made, and which is always open from cellar to roof to anyone interested in Shivers' cigars.

I take no stock in the theory held by some dealers that the average man cannot judge a cigar. I make every cigar that I send out as though it were to be smoked by an acknowledged expert—most men are pretty good judges of cigars.

My offer to deliver to a man anywhere in the United States one hundred cigars without any advance payment, permit him to smoke ten of them and then to take back the remainder and pay the return expressage if he is not pleased, is about the strongest proof that I know how to give of my confidence in my cigars. It ought to beget enough confidence in the readers of this advertisement to get them to write to me.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Here is My Plain-English, Loop-hole less Offer:

I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval, express prepaid, to a reader of the Literary Digest. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them. If he is pleased and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit price of the hundred, $5.00, within ten days.

Enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wanted. If you desire another cigar than the Panatela shape, write for my booklet.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, 913 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Get Next."—Author of John Henry. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"Representing John Marshall & Co."—Earl Underwood. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"The Greater Waterloo."—Robert Richardson. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Real Boys."—Henry A. Shute. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Problems in Woodworking." — M. W. Murray. (Manual Arts Press.)

"The Secret Passage."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"The Decennial Publications of University of Chicago."—Shailer Mathews. (Chicago University Press.)

"The Independence of the Arts of Design."—Russell Sturgis. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Camping Out.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

Has your dinner lost its savor,
Has your greeting lost its cheer?
Is your daily stunt a burden?
Is your laughter half a sneer?
There's a medicine to cure you,
There's a way to lift your load,
With a horse and a saddle and a mile of open road.

Is your eyeball growing bilious?
Is your temper getting short?
Is this life a blind delusion,
Or a grim, unlovely sport?
There's a world of health and beauty,
There's a heap that can not fail,
In a day behind the burros
On a dusty mountain trail.

Come out, old man, we're going
To a land that's free and large,
Where the rainless skies are resting
On a snowy mountain marge.
When we camp in God's own country,
You will find yourself again,
With a fire and a blanket and the stars upon the plain!

—From The Reader Magazine.

Virgilia.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

[This poem, we are told, is Mr. Markham's first love-poem to appear in print.]

I

Had we two gone down the world together,
I had made fair ways for the feet of Song.
And the world's fang been but a foam-soft feather,
The world that works us wrong.

With you the cloud of my life had broken,
And the heavens rushed up their final height:
That lone last peak of my soul had spoken,
That last peak lost in light.

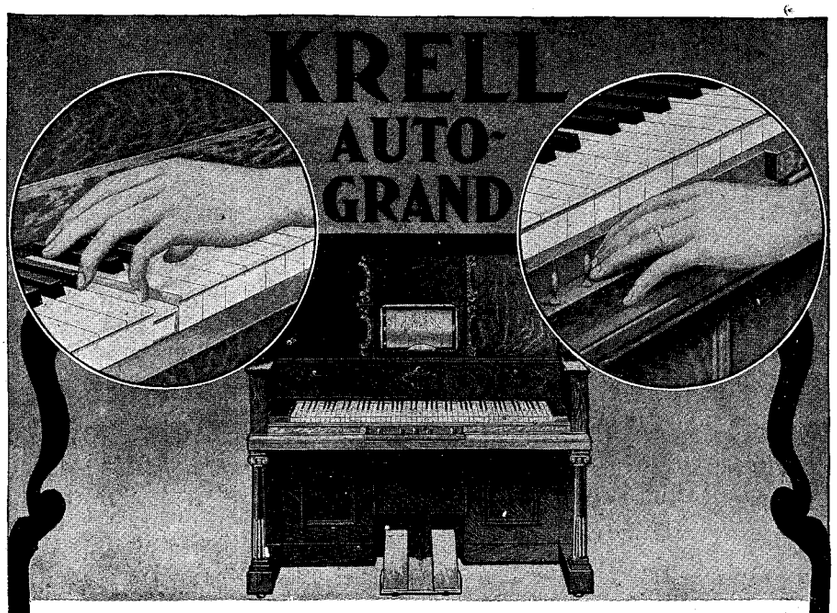
If you had but stayed when the old sweet wonder
Was a precious pain in my pulsing side!
Why did you hurry our lives asunder—
You, born to be my bride?

What sent it upon me—my soul importunes—
All the grief of the world in a little span,
All the tears and fears, all the fates and fortunes,
That the heart holds for a man?

Is this then the pain that the first gods kneaded
Into all joy that the bright world brings?
Did the tears fall into the heap unheeded,
These tears in mortal things?

But why it was that the whole world wasted,
This you will know when they count the tears,
After the dust of the grave is tasted,
After this noise of years.

Yet some things stay tho a world lies broken,
I keep some things that were dear of old—
That first kiss spared and that last word spoken
And the glint of your hair's faint gold.



Two Ways Are Better Than One

The Krell Auto-Grand is a piano of the highest grade, splendid singing quality and exquisite tone; played the ordinary way, or, by simply turning a lever it becomes an automatic instrument, operated by perforated rolls of music.

As a regular piano, it is worthy of the master's skillful touch.
As an automatic instrument, a child may render everything from grand opera to popular song.

The Krell Auto-Grand is *unlike* all other instruments. Please remember it is not somebody's piano offered in combination with a piano player made by somebody else. It is built at one and the same time, and is so constructed as to offer *two different instruments in one case*—that is, an instrument which may be successfully operated in two different ways. The superiority of the Krell Auto-Grand is due to numerous new and excellent ideas in mechanical construction, all covered by patents which can not be used by other makers. It does not easily get out of order. The parts are readily reached, and they may be quickly repaired or replaced, when necessary.

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by which a Krell Auto-Grand piano may be secured on easy terms.

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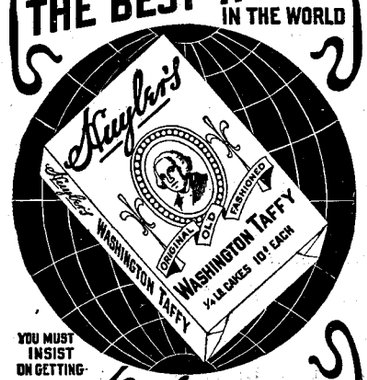
THE BEST TAFFY
IN THE WORLD



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Do you mind that hour in the soft sweet morning
When I held you fast in divine alarms,
When my soul stood up like a god adorning
His body with bright arms?

Forget it not till the crowns are crumbled
And the swords of the kings are rent with rust—
Forget it not till the hills lie humbled,
And the springs of the seas run dust.

II

What was I back in the world's first wonder?—
An elf-child found on an ocean-reef,
A sea-child nursed by the surge and thunder,
And marked for the lyric grief.

So I will go down by the way of the willows,
And whisper it out to the mother Sea,
To the soft sweet shores and the long bright billows,
The dream that can not be.

There will be help for the soul's great trouble,
Where the clouds fly swift as the foot of fear,
Where the high gray cliff in the pool hangs double,
And the moon is misting the mere.

'Twas down in the sea that your soul took fashion,
O strange Love born of the white sea-wave!
And only the sea and her lyric passion
Can ease the wound you gave.

I will go down to the wide wild places,
Where the calm cliffs look on the shores around:
I will rest in the power of their great grave faces
And the gray hush of the ground.

On a cliff's high head a gray gull clamors,
But down at the base is the Devil's brew,
And the swing of arms and the heave of hammers,
And the white flood roaring through.

There on the cliff is the sea-bird's tavern,
And there with the wild things I'll find a home,
Laugh with the lightning, shout with the cavern,
Run with the feathering foam.

I will climb down where the nests are hanging,
And the young birds scream to the swinging deep,
Where the rocks and the iron winds are clanging,
And the long waves lift and leap.

I will thread the shores to the cavern hollows,
Where the edge of the wave runs white and thin;
I will sing to the surge and the foam that follows
When the dark tides thunder in.

I will go out where the sea-birds travel,
And mix my soul with the wind and sea;
Let the green waves weave and the gray rains ravel.
And the tides go over me.

The sea is the mother of songs and sorrows,
And out of her wonder our wild loves come;
And so it will be thro' the long to-morrows,
Till all our lips are dumb.

She knows all sighs and she knows all sinning,
And they whisper out in her breaking wave;
She has known it all since the far beginning,
Since the grief of that first grave.

She shakes the heart with her stars and thunder
And her soft low word when the winds are late;
For the sea is Woman, the sea is Wonder—
Her other name is Fate!

There is daring and dream in her billows breaking—
In the burst of her beauty our griefs forget:
She can ease the heart of the old, old aching,
And put away regret.

III

Will you find rest as our ways dissever?
Will the gladness grow as the days increase?
Howbeit, I leave on your soul forever
The word of the eternal peace.

I will go the way and my song shall save me,
Tho grief goes with me ever abreast:
I will finish the work that the strange God gave me,
And then pass on to rest.

I will go back to the great world-sorrow,
To the millions bearing the double load—
The fate of to-day and the fear of to-morrow:
I will taste the dust of the road.

Gillette Safety Razor

"King of Them All"

and the most unique business proposition that the man who shaves himself has ever faced.

One of the many reasons for its success is because it has thoroughly, convincingly, and scientifically solved the shaving problem and is fast eradicating the barber habit with its expense and discomfort.

The **Gillette Safety Razor** is different mechanically from any razor made, and is technically superior, as hundreds of thousands of **Gillette** shavers will gladly attest.

Let the **Gillette** theory convince you as it has others.

No matter how tender your face or how wiry your beard, the **Gillette Safety Razor** will give a clean, even, and velvety shave without fear of cutting or irritating the skin.

The **Gillette Safety Razor** costs complete $5.00. Sold everywhere at this price—is beautifully finished, triple silver plated, comes in a compact little velvet-lined case.

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These blades are hardened, tempered, ground, and sharpened by a secret and patented process and

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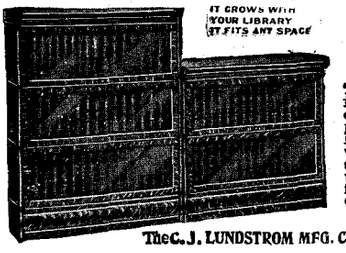

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I will go back to the pains and the pities
That break the heart of the world with moan;
I will forget in the grief of the cities
The burdens of my own.

There in the world-grief my own grief humbles,
My own hour melts in the days to be,
As the wild white foam of a river crumbles,
Forgotten in the sea.

—*From The Cosmopolitan.*

Joseph Jefferson.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

Some element from nature seems withdrawn,
The world we lived in being of his spirit wrought—
His brightness, sweetness, tender gaiety,
His childlike, wistful and half-humorous faith
That turned this rough earth into fairyland.
He made our world, and now our world is changed.

The sunniest nature his that ever breathed;
Most lovable of all the sons of men;
Who built his joy on making others happy;
Like Jesus, lover of the hills and shores,
And like him to the beasts and flowers kin,
And with a brother's love for all mankind,
But chiefly for the loving—tho the lost,
In his own art—ineffable, serene,
And mystical (not less to nature true
And to the heart of man)—his was the power
To shed a light of love on human waifs
And folk of simple soul. Where'er he went,
His very presence made a holiday—
Affectionate laughter and quick, unsad tears.

. . . . . .

From dream to dream he passed on Shakespere's day—
So delicate his mind to pleasant thought,
So deep his fealty to that great shade;
He being, like him of Avon, a fairy child,
High-born of miracle and mystery,
Of wonder, and of wisdom, and of mirth.

—*From The Century.*

Locomotive.

BY MARY FLOYD MCMULLEN.

A tilting knight across the fields and plains,
With waving smoke plume in his helmet bright—
The ranked forests fall before his might,
The mountain's heart is pierced,
And prostrate 'neath his conquering tread
The pallid waters spread.
Nor was a paladin of old, perchance,
More puissant in the realm of high romance.

—*From Everybody's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

The Englishman Couldn't See the Joke.—Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, since his return to this country, says the New York *Times*, has been telling this story as indicative of the average Englishman's notorious inability to see the point of a joke:

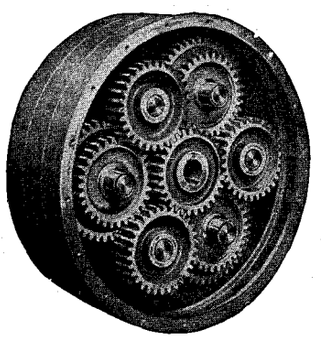
"'On one occasion,' remarked the ex-Ambassador with a smile, 'I was propounding the time-honored conundrum about the difference in the manner of death between the barber and the sculptor—the answer being that while the barber curls up and dyes, the sculptor makes faces and busts.

"'One of the party to whom I was relating this seemed to be particularly impressed by it, and a few days after I heard him trying to tell it, with the following results:'

"'I heard an awfully good story the other day about the difference between a barber and a sculptor. It makes me laugh even now to think of it. You see, the barber curls up and busts, while the sculptor makes faces and dies. Pretty good, isn't it, bah Jove?'

"'And,' continued Mr. Choate, 'I really believe that he is still wondering why the story didn't make a hit, and attributing its failure to the stupidity of his audience.'"

General Nogi's Senior.—Mr. James Ricalton, staff photographer for Underwood & Underwood, and Mr. Richard Barry, the brilliant young American correspondent now in the Far East, on one occasion



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Built upon principles acknowledged to be the only correct ones, mechanically, for its particular duty, the Cadillac transmission combines strength, durability and quietness, involving complete utility of power and requiring the least possible attention. With the aid of this wonderful piece of mechanism the Cadillac approaches closely to being actually *trouble-proof*, and is the most economically maintained of all motor cars. The transmission of the four-cylinder car affords *three speeds forward*—the first and only car with the planetary gear system to offer this advantage.

Model F—Side-Entrance Touring Car, $950.
Model B—Touring Car, with detachable Tonneau, $900.
Model E—Light, stylish, powerful Runabout, divided seat, $750.
Model D—Four-Cylinder. 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,800.
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In powder form, a delicious beverage may be prepared with either hot or cold water. In Lunch Tablet form, it is always ready for solution in the mouth. A palatable nutritious confection—a convenient quick lunch for every member of the family, old or young.

At all druggists. Sample, vest pocket lunch case, also booklet, giving valuable recipes, sent free, if mentioned.

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La Reclama Cigars are not only better but cost less. They are sold directly to you from our factory, eliminating the profits of traveling salesmen, jobbers and retailers, bad debts, rents and other expenses, all of which you pay every time you buy in the **regular** way. We make over 30 different shapes of Clear Havana Cigars at money-saving prices.

We are saving thousands of smokers, all over the land, half their smoking expense. We want to prove that we can do as much for you.

Here is what one of our customers, the Mayor of a N. Y. town, wrote us:

"The 'Examiners' were all right. Send same brand and color as before and I shall be satisfied. I think the stock in them **fine**—and are of **fine flavor.** I had a box of cigars given me two weeks ago; they cost 10 cents apiece, by the box. I liked the 'Examiners' ($5.00 per hundred) best."

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Cigar dealers are excluded from this offer. Applicant must be a permanently located responsible individual smoker. [29]

visited General Nogi at his headquarters at Port Arthur, and, according to Mr. Barry, the following interview took place:

"'Look after your bodies,' the General said after greeting us. 'I was out to the firing line the other day and came back with a touch of dysentery, so take warning.'

"'We are of little account, General,' said Ricalton, 'but it is a very serious thing for a man on whom the world's eyes are centered to have dysentery.'

The General smiled. "'I am quite well now,' he said; 'but how old are you?' he asked, looking at Ricalton's gray hairs. They compared ages. Ricalton proved to be three years the older.

"'The command of the army, then, belongs to me,' said Ricalton. 'I'm your senior.'

"'Ah,' said the General, 'but then I should have to do your work and I fear I could not do it as well as you do.'"

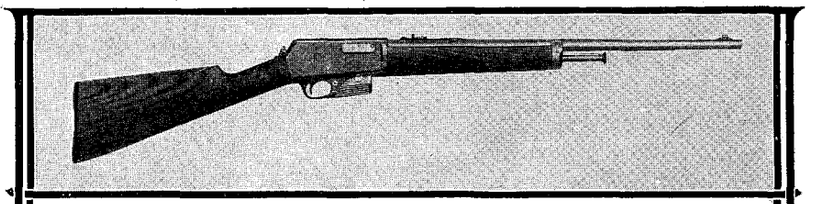
That night a huge hamper came to Ricalton's tent in charge of the headquarters orderly. It contained three huge bunches of Malaga grapes, half a dozen Bartlett pears, a peck of fine snow apples, and bore a card reading:—"'The General sends his compliments to his senior in command.'

"'He is a great man,' said Ricalton, 'who can so notice, in the midst of colossal labors, a passing old photographer.'"

Cleveland Admires His Portrait.—"From what I know of his tastes and tendencies I am not at all surprised that Grover Cleveland should prefer to keep out of politics," says a writer in *Success.* "I remember that when he stepped out of office at the end of his second term as chief executive he felt vastly relieved."

"A few days after the inauguration of President McKinley, Mr. Cleveland was in New York and I happened to walk down Broadway with him. He was beaming and was taking note of the interesting things about him with all the zest of a big hearty boy just out of school. The shop windows were engaging not a little of his attention. Upon a glance into one of

WINCHESTER



MODEL 1905 SELF-LOADING RIFLE.

This rifle is a six-shot, hammerless take-down, made in .32 and .35 calibers, the cartridges it handles being of the modern smokeless powder type, having excellent penetration and great shocking effect on animal tissue. As its name indicates, the Model 1905 is self-loading. The recoil of the exploded cartridge ejects the empty shell, cocks the hammer and feeds a fresh cartridge from the magazine into the chamber, leaving the rifle ready to shoot upon the operator's pulling the trigger. The self-loading system permits rapid shooting with great accuracy, and on account of the ease and novelty of its operation adds much to the pleasure of rifle shooting, either at target or game. The list price of the standard rifle of this model is $28.00.

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them, that of a photographer, he stopped short. In the window was an oil painting of himself.

"'Well, well,' he exclaimed, with a laugh; 'here is the most interesting thing we've seen yet! It's old Grover. Let's see what he looks like.' Mr. Cleveland and his portrait stared at each other for a moment, and then the ex-president remarked, with a chuckle:

"'So this is the man we have all heard so much about; I must say that this picture makes him out a good deal better looking than some of the portraits I have seen of him in the newspapers. He looks healthy, but a little worried. I would be willing to wager that he's glad he's no longer president.'"

The Most Lonely Monarch in Europe. — It has generally been an accepted fact that the principal trait in the character of the Sultan of Turkey is cowardice. As a youth, says *Tit-Bits*, he was courageous to recklessness, and if he now suspects all those who come near him it is only because the lonely life he leads, often speaking to no one but those who bring his food for days together, has made him dread his own shadow.

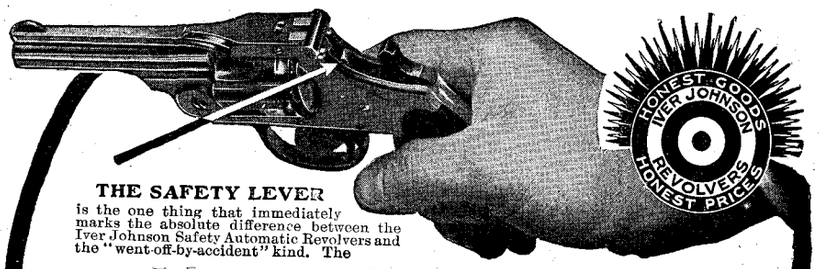
"No monarch in Europe works harder than he, for he rises at four in the morning, winter and summer, and goes to his white-tiled bathroom for his bath, after which he sips a cup of coffee brewed by the *cafedji-bachi*, or chief coffee-maker, and then with a cigarette between his lips he goes straight to his desk. He works till midday, when he adjourns for prayers; then more coffee and an entrée, an hour's siesta, and work again till dinner, which is served at four in the afternoon. During these hours he signs some hundreds of documents, for, in addition to governing affairs at home, he is practically his own Foreign Minister.

"The Sultan is chiefly afraid of the darkness, and it costs him £180 per night to have his bedroom guarded. This sum is split up between the eight generals entrusted with the work and their supernumeraries. Two generals take the long watch every night outside his door, and receive £40 apiece for it; beneath them is a colonel who is paid £30 a night, and a guard receiving smaller amounts. All they have to do to earn their princely salaries is to tramp up and down the corridor with their eyes on the beautiful satinwood door inlaid with mother-of-pearl which took an expert two years to inlay.

"The few hours' leisure the Sultan takes every day is spent in various ways. He is passionately fond of revolver-shooting, and it is doubtful if there is a better shot with this weapon in Europe. A trusty mulatto who accompanies him, a man of enormous strength called Hassan Pasha, throws glass balls in the air for the Sultan to shoot at. Then Abdul Hamid is very fond of animals. He has over 200 horses in his stables; one of them, a magnificent cream Arab, was the gift of the Czar. He has, too, an aviary in which he spends much time, and a number of deer which he frequently has brought to his apartments.

"The Sultan is very fond of music and likes to play the piano, tho he possesses but poor talent as a musician. His favorite music consists of airs from 'Il Trovatore,' which he can play from memory, but he dislikes classical music, and will not have it played at the Yildiz. There is, of course, a theater at the palace, for the Sultan is very fond of the drama, but no light is allowed in the auditorium when performances are being given, the players performing to an audience of which they see nothing. Abdul will come in when the performance has begun and sit in some obscure corner and drink raki, a form of bitters.

"The Sultan reads a good deal, but his taste in literature is curious. He will never read anything but fiction, and fiction of the most sensational order. He loves French literature, and has read all the novels of Gaboriau several times over, and he prefers to read to himself rather than be read to. In spite of his love for fiction he has found time to learn to speak five languages perfectly since he came to the throne, for as a youth he never imagined that he would become Sultan, and so did not study. It was only after he had declined the crown several times that he allowed himself to be invested with the Sword of Osman when his brother's lunacy had been proved. He has always hated sovereignty, but as a ruler he is headstrong and courageous and a master of diplomacy."



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can be relied upon to go off every time the trigger is pulled, and to *never* go off unless the trigger is pulled. "Hammer the Hammer" and prove it yourself.

"Shots," our Free Booklet, gives an A-B-C explanation of this *exclusive* safety principle, and tells you why it is also accurate and reliable.

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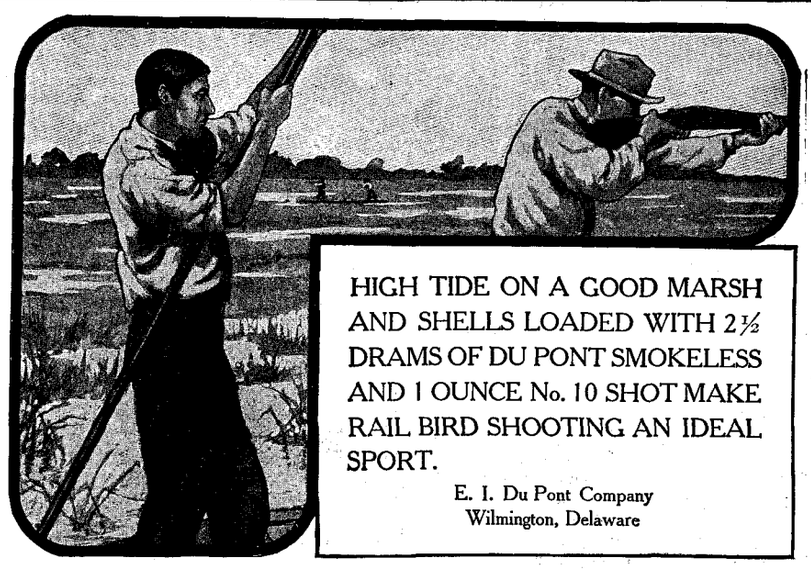

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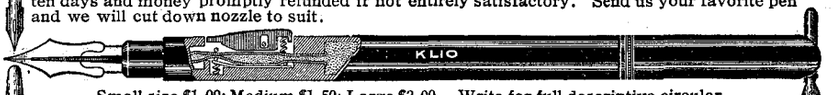

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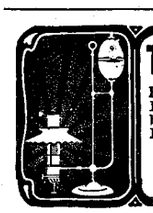

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Orders.—EMPLOYER: "Well, what did he say to you?"

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EMPLOYER: "Then go back and tell him that he is vastly mistaken if he thinks he can intimidate me by his violence."—*Life.*

Useful Book.—AGENT: "Here is a book you can't afford to be without."

VICTIM: "I never read books."

AGENT: "Buy it for your children."

VICTIM: "I have no family—only a cat."

AGENT: "Well, don't you need a good heavy book to throw at the cat sometimes?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Sarcastic Brute.—"Ugh!" grunted Mr. Newliwed, "what is this stuff, anyway?"

"Why, what's the matter with it, George?" exclaimed Mrs. Newliwed. "I made it out of Mrs. Spouter's cook book, and——"

"Ah, I guess this is a chunk of the binding I've got here then."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Disconcerting.—"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, during an examination in geography, "what is the axis of the earth?"

Johnny raised his hand promptly.

"Well, Johnny, how would you describe it?"

"The axis of the earth," said Johnny, proudly, "is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves."

"Very good," exclaimed the teacher. "Now, could you hang clothes on that line, Johnny?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Indeed?" said the examiner, disappointed; "and what sort of clothes?"

"Imaginary clothes, sir."—*Harper's Weekly.*

His Awful Mistake.—"Young man," said her father, "do you smoke cigarettes?"

"I should say not!" declared the youth, hastily. "I would consider it disgraceful to be seen with one of those vile things in my mouth. I think all cigarette-smokers should be jailed. Why do you ask, sir?"

"Thought perhaps you could let me have one," said the old man, pointedly. "I smoke 'em myself."—*The Cleveland Leader.*

The Ruling Passion.—"Yes, I quarreled with my wife about nothing."

"Why didn't you make up?"

"I'm going to. All I'm worried about now is the indemnity."—*Pittsburg Post.*

He Wanted to Know.—A bishop in full robes of office, with his gown reaching to his feet, was teaching a Sunday-school class. At the close he said he would be glad to answer any questions.

A little hand went up, and he asked: "Well, my boy?"

"Can I ask?" said the boy.

"Certainly," said the bishop; "what is it?"

"Well," asked the boy, "is dem all you've got on, or do you wear pants under dem?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Up Against It.—"Pardon me, sir," said the waiter to the diner who was about to leave, "but haven't you forgotten something, sir?"

"Well, if I have you may keep it for your honesty," growled the man who belonged to the Antitippers' Club.

"Thank you, sir," answered the waiter. "You left this pocket book on your chair—slipped out of your pocket, I suppose. Again I thank you, sir."—*Chicago News.*

A Personal Application.—When one of the large benefactors of Harvard College Library was a business man in Lawrence, a customer of his firm contracted a debt, which ran along for a year or more without any signs of settlement. Several letters, says the Boston *Herald*, failed to bring about liquidation.

One day, while glancing over the religious notices in a local paper, Harvard's benefactor saw something

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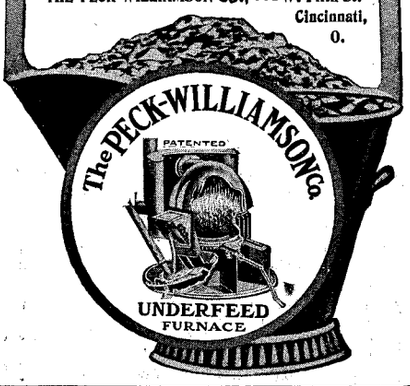

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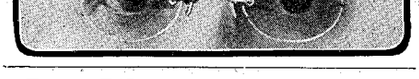

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which gave him an inspiration, and he went to his desk and wrote the following note to the debtor:

"Mr. ——. My Dear Sir: I see in the local press that you are to deliver an address on Friday evening before the Y. M. C. A., on 'The Sinner's Balanced Account.' I enclose yours, as yet unbalanced, and trust that I may have the pleasure of attending your lecture. Yours truly."

A check came by the next mail.

An Anti-Expansionist.—A Virginia mountaineer who had strayed to Richmond on an excursion, and who, as his holiday progressed, became rather hilarious, grew overconfident of his own greatness.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I kin lick any man in Richmond."

No one offered to dispute the assertion, and he tried again.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I kin lick any man in the whole State of Virginny."

The words were hardly out of his mouth before a tall, sinewy man from his own part of the State entered the game and gave the boaster a good thrashing.

The mountaineer had a sense of humor. He slowly picked himself up and faced the group to which he had boasted.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am now ready to acknowledge that I kivvered too much territory in that last statement."—*Baltimore Sun.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 19.—Rains, it is reported, have turned the whole country occupied by the Japanese and Russian armies into a swamp, making active operations, on a large scale, impossible.

RUSSIA.

August 19.—The Czar names a commission to perfect a scheme of elections for Poland and other Russian provinces where exceptional conditions prevail.

August 21.—A general strike is ordered in Poland, the people believing that their rights have been disregarded in the scheme of representation. Eight persons are killed in an encounter with Cossacks near Warsaw. Martial law is proclaimed in the province of Courland, on the Baltic Sea.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 20.—Lord Curzon resigns as Viceroy of India, owing to differences arising from the new scheme of army administration. The Earl of Minto is appointed as his successor.

Cuba's surplus amounts to $22,000,000; Minister Quesada declares that even the most optimistic are surprised at the island's prosperity.

August 22.—The Norwegian Storthing adopts the proposals of the government for the formal opening of the negotiations with Sweden for the dissolution of the union.

France demands indemnity from Morocco for the arrest of a French-Algerian subject.

August 24.—The French Council of Ministers decides to make a military demonstration against the Sultan of Morocco if the demands for the release of the French-Algerian citizen are not met.

Domestic.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

August 19.—President Roosevelt begins a supreme effort to bring about peace between Japan and Russia by summoning Baron Rosen, one of the Russian plenipotentiaries, to a conference with him at Oyster Bay.

August 20. The President is pleased with the results of his conference with Baron Rosen.

August 21.—Baron Kaneko, the Japanese statesman, visits the President at Oyster Bay. It is believed that the Baron has greater authority than either Komura or Takahira.

August 22.—The peace envoys resume the sessions, the outlook for peace becomes much brighter, both sides indicating a willingness to make concessions.

August 23.—The Japanese withdraw their demand for a direct "indemnity" and put it in another form. Witte is reported to have said of the new proposals: "They are the same hard terms, only the forms are changed." The Russian attitude remains unchanged on the question of indemnity in any form, but it is said that the government is willing to treat on all other points in dispute.

August 24.—Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Foreign

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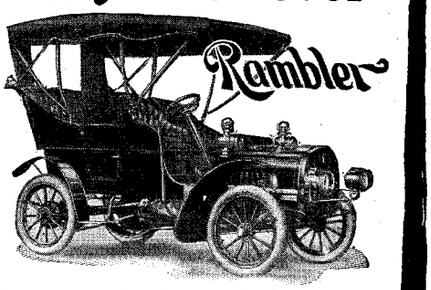

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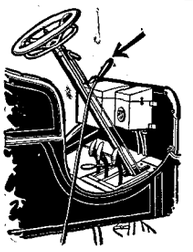

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Minister, declares that Russia will not pay an indemnity to Japan, and will cede no territory whatever. The Japanese envoys, in view of this statement, are inclined to regard their mission as over. The President continues his efforts to enable the two nations to reach a settlement.

August 25.—The Czar is quoted as saying that the payment of an indemnity would only further Japanese ambition and involve the renewal of the war in the near future.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 19. The Great Northern Railroad announces a sweeping reduction of grain rates in its eastern territory.

The death-rate from yellow fever in New Orleans is low, and the physicians are confident of controlling the situation.

August 20.—The War Department is considering a plan to increase the strength of the army to 250,000 men.

August 21.—The court of inquiry into the explosion on the gunboat *Bennington* finds that the boilers were in fine condition and that the accident was caused by neglect on the part of three men killed by the explosion, and Ensign Wade, who is to be court-martialed.

The Statehood Convention assembles in Indian Territory, and the thirteenth annual meeting of the Irrigation Congress begins at Portland, Ore.

August 22.—Edwin H. Conger, Ambassador to Mexico, resigns from the diplomatic service.

A national association of manufacturers is incorporated in New York to deal with labor problems.

August 23. The Department of Justice is seeking to indict Senator Burton, of Kansas, on a charge of taking fees for representing Chickasaw Indians before the Interior Department.

August 24.—A marked improvement is shown in the yellow fever situation in New Orleans. The Federal authorities are taking steps to guard against reinfection from the country, where the disease is spreading. Forty-four new cases and seven deaths from the fever are reported.

August 25.—The President makes a three-and-a-half-hour trip on the submarine boat *Plunger*, running the craft himself part of the time, and remaining submerged at one time for fifty minutes.

Edwin R. Holmes, Jr., former associate statistician of the Agricultural Department, is indicted in Washington in connection with the cotton leak.

The Equitable Society files its answer to Attorney-General Mayer's suit, admitting that certain Equitable officials had been guilty of improper conduct, and asking for a full investigation in court.

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Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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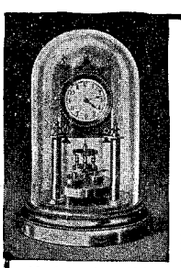

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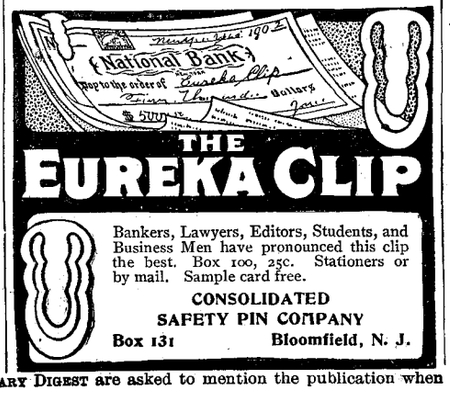
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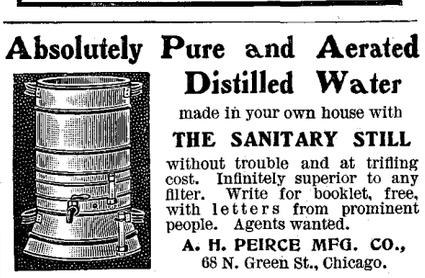
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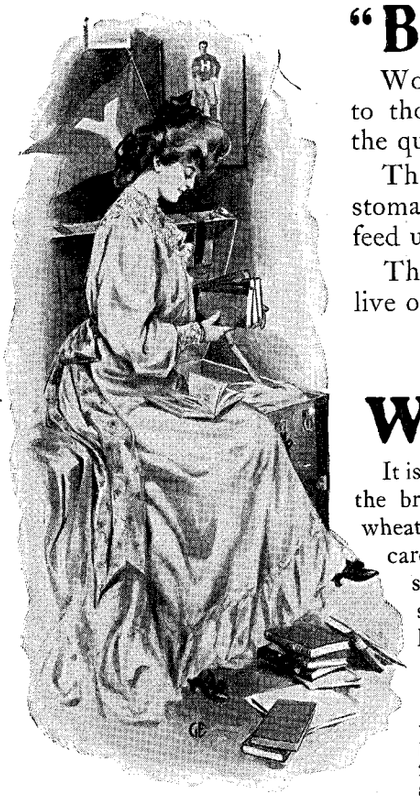

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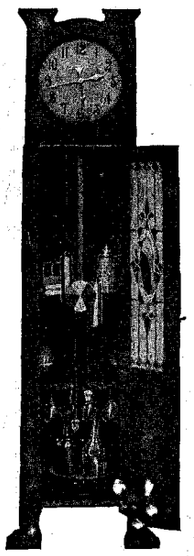

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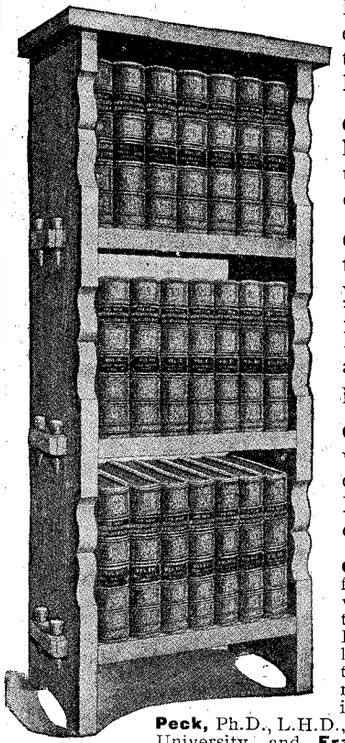

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. R.," New York.—"Kindly give the equivalent of a 'kilo' in pounds."

A "kilo" is 2.204 pounds.

"C. R. G.," Blue, Ariz.—"Are the following sentences (from Arizona's approved readers) correct? 'I have two ears to hear with,' and another similar one, 'What is corn good for?'"

Authorities differ widely as to the correctness of ending a sentence with a preposition, as in the two cases cited, some grammarians condemning and others approving the practise. Fernald ("Connectives of English Speech," p. 4) says: "Oddly enough, the very name *preposition* is a misnomer in English, since an English preposition may follow the noun or pronoun which it is said to 'govern'; and, in fact, the *preposition* or 'word placed before' may be the very last word in the sentence, *placed after* everything else, while yet the meaning is perfectly clear; as, 'This is the gun *that* he was shot *with*.' Many grammarians have undertaken to fight this thoroughly live and vernacular idiom, and force the *preposition* into conforming to its name by always *standing before* its object. But the idiom is stronger than the grammarians. The schoolboys have invented the rebellious paraphrase, 'Never use a preposition to end a sentence *with*.' The people go on using the prohibited idiom in conversation every day, and an examination of our literature shows that this idiom has the indorsement of the foremost writers of our language." Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 305) says: "The terminating of a sentence with a preposition . . . is in general undignified, though perhaps not otherwise improper." The same author (*ib.* p. 1065) says: "[It is] ungraceful to end a sentence with an adverb, a *preposition*, or any inconsiderable word or phrase. . . . For instance, it is a great deal better to say, 'Avarice is a crime of which wise men are often guilty' than to say, 'Avarice is a crime which wise men are often guilty *of*.'"

'M. S. P.," Stevensville, N. Y.—"(1) What is the meaning of the word 'Samodezhetz'? (2) What is the title of the ruler of Japan, generally called the 'Mikado,' and its meaning? (3) What is the name of the ruler of China, and what is its meaning? (4) What is the official name of the country we call China? (5) Does the Emperor of China govern the country? If not, in whom is the power of government vested?"

(1) "Samodezhetz" is a purely Russian word, meaning "autocrat" in English. It is the Russian translation of the Greek "autokratos," an autocrat, and has been used as a title designating the Czar of Russia since the time of Ivan III. (2) The official title of the Emperor of Japan is "Tenno," but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is "Kotei," a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the title "Mikado." The meaning of "Tenno" is "the heavenly ruler." It is a title given to the Mikado of Japan as head of the Shinto religion. The literal sense of the word "Mikado" is "the gate of the Imperial Palace." (3) The name of the Emperor of China is "Kwang-Hsu," which means, in English, "succession of glory." (4) The official name of China is "Chung Kuo," which, literally translated, means "the Middle Kingdom." (5) No. The government of China is vested in the "Chün Chi Chiu," the Privy Council or Grand Council. The administration is under the direction of the Nei-ko or Cabinet.

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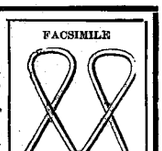

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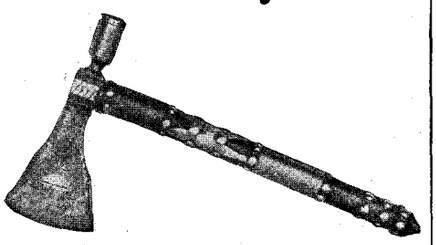

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